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SHULTZ TO 'TWIST ARMS' ON SDI AT NATO MEETING

LD052208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Vladimir Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] A NATO Council session will be held in the Portuguese town of Estoril on 6 and 7 June. Here is a latest news commentary with political observer Vladimir Tsvetov at the microphone:

The main topic for the foreign ministers of the NATO countries is their attitude to America's so-called Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI]. Behind this title is a program to create a widescale antimissile system with space-based elements. I would remind you that when it first announced its SDI the United States gave its NATO allies 60 days to think about whether or not they would join in America's plans to transfer the arms race into space. From the way the ultimatum was expressed, it emerged that the United States expected its allies to join the new militarist program right away. However, the ultimatum did not have the effect that Washington expected.

France, Norway, Denmark, and Greece criticized the American SDI. The leaders of Britain and West Germany at first welcomed it, but then became more cautious in their positive pronouncements about it. Now, in the FRG the Free Democrats, who belong to the ruling coalition, are unambiguously condemning Washington's course of militarizing space. Certainly the United States has, without preliminaries, given up its ultimatum. This does not mean, however, that at the NATO Council session opening on 6 June U.S. Secretary of State Shultz will not be resorting to putting gross pressure on the NATO allies to make them join in the plans for the militarization of space.

The opposition of the Western European members of NATO to the U.S. SDI has been evoked by quite justified skepticism regarding its effectiveness, anxiety over the negative consequences for world stability of placing strike weaponry in space, and, finally, justified suspicion that involvement in the American program will lead to an outflow of Western European scientists to the United States, while the Western European countries will receive only limited access to the research. Secretary of State Shultz will endeavor to dispel NATO members' anxiety, but this will be difficult.

Even the United States' closest allies realize the responsibility they will be assuming by joining in the American plans. After all, implementation of these plans will undermine the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of Antimissile Systems, on which progress at the talks on limiting nuclear armaments could be based. Indeed, doing away with the treaty will be the start of a totally uncontrolled arms race extending into decades. The NATO spring session, the closing session of the council of the aggressive bloc, included a series of meetings of the steering military bodies. Under Washington's pressure these meetings played a significant role in building up militarist preparations in Western Europe. By the same token, according to the U.S. press, in setting off for the NATO Council session U.S. Secretary of State Shultz does not intend to stand on ceremony with the allies. Indeed, he will proceed to twist their arms.

Allies Disagree Over SDI

LD060906 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Estoril (Portugal) June 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Gennadiy Petrov reports:

A NATO Council session, attended by the foreign ministers of 16 NATO countries, opened here today.

it is focussed on Reagan's "star wars" programme, which the American Administration is trying to impose on its allies, problems of East-West relations in the light of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva as well as questions of further building up the military potential of this aggressive bloc.

The Portuguese press notes serious disagreements between Washington and its West European partners over the advisability of preparation for "star wars". It is believed here that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will use the session first of all as an opportunity for increasing pressure on those opposed to the plans for the militarisation of space. Moreover, many participants in the Estorial session, the newspaper DIARIO DE LISBOA says, are against the plans, discussed in Washington, to refuse to observe the SALT-2 treaty concluded between the USSR and the USA but not yet ratified by the American Congress. They think that such a step by the Reagan administration can only worsen East-West relations and make the Soviet-American dialogue more difficult

In the opinion of political observers other important subjects of discussion at the session will be plans for modernising the armed forces of the countries forming NATO's "southern flank" (Portugal, Greece, Turkey) and the problem of Spain's complete integration with NATO's military structure, which is being persistently sought by Washington.

Spain Wants SALT II Observance

LD060014 Moscow TASS in English 2148 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Lisbon June 5 TASS -- Spain regards as desirable the observance of the SALT-2 treaty which was concluded between the Soviet Union and the United States, Fernando Moran, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, has told journalists after a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on the eve of the opening of the NATO Council's session in the Portuguese town of Estoril. The minister said that during the meeting it was agreed to start in the near future the discussion, at diplomatic, military and technical levels, of matters aimed at preparing for talks on reducing U.S. military presence in Spain. Moran told Shultz the Spanish Government's point of view in accordance with which the reduction should be "effective, and not only numerical".

STRATEGIC ARMS GROUP MEETS IN GENEVA 5 JUNE

LD051318 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva June 5 TASS -- A meeting of the group on strategic arms was held here today within the framework of Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons.

SEMEYKO PREVIEWS LATEST ROUND OF GENEVA TALKS

PM051527 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 29 May 85 Second Edition p 5

[Article by Lev Semeyko, deputy chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee Disarmament Commission, under the rubric "Detente: Who Votes 'No'": "Our Main Line of Action"]

[Text] The second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms is opening in Geneva tomorrow. The subject and aims of the talks agreed by the parties are exceedingly far-reaching and crucial. In short, they seek to prevent an arms race in space, end it on earth, and embark on radical cuts in arms with a view to their complete elimination.

It is essentially a question of strengthening peace and international security by resolutely curbing the arms race to a degree sufficient to counter the current danger that mankind will slide into the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe.

This danger is an objective reality. Concern about its scale was manifested with renewed force during the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory. Mankind does not want to take part in a third world war, whose destructive consequences would not only be incomparably worse than those of the last war but also worse than the sum total of the terrible consequences of all the wars on earth. Under these conditions, a special practical significance is attached to questions on preserving and strengthening peace and international security, the role of the military-strategic equilibrium that has taken shape in the world, and the correlation between security and the balance of military forces and various categories of arms.

However, and this was confirmed by the first round of the Geneva dialogue, the aforementioned questions are understood differently in East and West. The socialist countries' objective of ending the arms race, achieving consistent, reciprocal disarmament, and implementing a peace-loving foreign policy quite clearly conflicts with the U.S. and NATO objective of an uninterrupted buildup of military might and the implementation of an explosive "position-of-strength" policy. This clash in approach ultimately reflects once again the diametrically opposed nature of the two socio-political systems.

The approaches to the level of military confrontation are also diametrically opposed. Whereas the socialist countries favor the preservation of the existing military-strategic equilibrium and a radical reduction in its level, the NATO countries, above all the United States, despite paying frequent lip service to the usefulness of equilibrium, will in practice settle only for superiority in military might. They believe that only superiority can safeguard peace and security, or rather the American and NATO understanding of it. Hence the attempts to undermine the military-strategic equilibrium, the cornerstone of international security; hence the unprecedented escalation of the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and the elaboration of plans for the militarization of outer space.

The achievement of the military-strategic equilibrium with the states of the aggressive NATO bloc was a most important, historic gain of the socialist countries and of fundamental significance. It is precisely the equilibrium in military might between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, which acts as a reliable restraining factor on the expansionist imperialist policy.

The efforts of the USSR and its allies to strengthen their collective security are at the same time efforts to strengthen security in general. The recent extension of the Warsaw Pact in the same form in which it was originally concluded 3 decades ago not only bears out the continuity of the socialist states' policy, but also represents an important contribution to the cause of the struggle for world peace. It is a question of extending the term of defensive alliance (defensive in practice, rather than theory), an alliance that counteracts the aggressive NATO bloc (which is defensive only in theory). The socialist states' determination to maintain their defense might on a par with the military potential of the United States and its West European allies is quite evident. This is intended to thwart the attempts of imperialist countries to gain a dominant position in the world, to ensure the stability of the strategic situation in Europe and on a global scale, and to preserve peace. The USSR defense measures taken in retaliation to the buildup of U.S. might, primarily nuclear might, and designed to maintain parity have served and if necessary will serve again those selfsame aims.

The USSR's efforts in the cause of lowering the level of the existing military-strategic equilibrium both in the nuclear sphere and in the sphere of conventional arms and armed forces are large-scale and exceptionally important. The USSR proceeds from the premise that the lower the mountains of weapons and the greater the mutual trust, the firmer international security and peace.

The point of departure that would enable us to lay the foundations for subsequent reductions in arms stockpiles would be a freeze imposed for the whole duration of the Geneva talks on the sides' nuclear arsenals and an end to the preparations for the development of weapons to be deployed in space. The USSR put forward this very idea at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms. The USSR not only appealed for a mutual freeze, it also declared a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspended the implementation of other retaliatory measures in Europe.

The significance of this Soviet step is all the weightier since, within the framework of the approximate military-strategic equilibrium, the NATO countries have an advantage here as regards both medium-range delivery vehicles (990 against 850) and the nuclear charges that can be launched by these vehicles in one go (more than 3,000 against approximately 2,000). Such a responsible step (and this is already the second moratorium imposed by the USSR on the deployment of medium-range missiles in the last 3 years) could only have been taken by a country genuinely interested in ending the nuclear arms race. In turn, only a country interested in continuing the arms race could have failed to follow the example of this step. It is not without reason that the U.S. Administration persistently strives for the implementation of programs drawn up earlier for the buildup of various categories and types of nuclear arms. "We must ensure that the United States maintains its modern and vital nuclear potential in all the three spheres of the strategic triad; that is, its sea-launched, land-based, and air-based nuclear potential," President Reagan declared in his speech at Strasbourg. The term "maintains" is used here as a veiled form of another more candid term that, however, is not quite suitable in the context of talks, the term "builds up."

P. Nitze, consultant to the President and the secretary of state on arms reduction talks, admitted frankly that the United States would like to remove the question of the nonmilitarization of space from the framework of the Geneva talks, and U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger has emphasized on more than one occasion Washington's desire to implement the "star wars" program whatever the cost. This approach fundamentally contradicts the Soviet-U.S. understanding reached on both the comprehensive discussion of nuclear and space arms questions and the need to prevent an arms race in near-earth space. This has once again revealed the gulf between Washington's words and its actions. Another point, made in the Soviet Union long before the present talks started, was also confirmed; namely, that the United States is seeking to gain military superiority not just by accelerating the nuclear arms race but also by opening a new channel for this race in space.

The USSR remains true to the understanding reached on the subject and aim of the talks. It proceeds from the premise that the specified aim can and must be achieved only through the comprehensive resolution of the problems discussed, taking into account the interconnection between the offensive nuclear and so-called defensive strategic arms that would also be deployed in space. The U.S. course toward the militarization of space, that is, the deployment there of space strike weapons, will make the resolution of the problem of nuclear arms reductions more difficult if not altogether impossible. The USSR, on the other hand, is ready to agree to a mutual reduction of strategic offensive arms by one-fourth and even to deeper cuts. Such progress, however, is feasible only if space remains a peaceful sphere.

Unquestionably, the problems that are being discussed at the Geneva talks are complex and difficult and directly affect the sides' vitally important security interests in the immediate or more distant future, but it is precisely the nature of these problems that demands that the understanding reached on the subject and aims of the Geneva dialogue is adhered to. It is necessary to conduct businesslike, constructive talks aimed at resolving problems in a way that takes fully into account the demands of the principle of equality and identical security in the cause of preventing an arms race in space and stopping it on earth.

The key to a radical improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations lies precisely in the security sphere. We must use it together. The opportunity for this could arise even during the second round of the Geneva talks, provided the U.S. side shows willingness. "We would like to express the hope that the United States will amend its stance," M.S. Gorbachev has emphasized. "This would open up the possibility of achieving mutually acceptable accords. On our side this readiness is self-evident."

BOGDANOV CHALLENGES U.S. FIGURES ON SS-20'S

PM051601 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 3 Jun 85 p 1

[Interview with Soviet Institute of the United States and Canada Deputy Director Radomir Bogdanov by Raymond van den Boogaard: "For The Last Year No New SS-20's in the European Part of the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun -- Since 1 June 1984 no SS-20 missiles have been deployed in the European part of the Soviet Union, United States and Canada Institute Deputy Director Radomir Bogdanov said this morning in an interview with NRC HANDELSBLAD.

Bogdanov attacked the U.S. figures for the number of SS-20's in the Soviet Union. "Regardless of the question of what is being built," the Soviet Union official said, "the Americans consider every construction site they discover with their satellites to be a location for the deployment of SS-20 missiles." This is not good enough for the European part of the Soviet Union, according to Bogdanov. There are as many SS-20's now as there were when we suspended our unilateral moratorium on the deployment of these weapons" (in November 1983 -- ed).

Bogdanov, deputy to well-known Russian U.S. expert Georgiy Arbatov, was unwilling to go into the question of whether the Soviet Union has deployed SS-20's on its Asian territory "because those weapons have nothing to do with the Netherlands." As is well known, the figures which will be used as the criteria for the final Netherlands missile decision on 1 November of this year are not the numbers of SS-20's in the European part of the Soviet Union but the number in the entire Soviet Union, as a result of the U.S. view that the SS-20 is a very mobile weapon that could easily be transferred from the Asian to the European front.

According to Bogdanov the Americans have created false myths in this field and it is not true that the SS-20's can be transferred from one part of the Soviet Union to another in a few hours.

"Much will depend on the question of which figures the Netherlands Government takes as the point of departure for its decision," Bogdanov said. He described the U.S. (NATO) figures as "not objective," because NATO has an interest in the deployment of 48 cruise missiles in the Netherlands. This is the first time that a Soviet official has contradicted U.S. figures in a formal interview.

When asked, Bogdanov also said that he "did not remember" how many SS-20's the Soviet Union has stationed on its European territory. However, these facts ought to be "perfectly" well known to the Netherlands Government.

Western diplomatic observers in Moscow, asked for their initial reactions, saw Bogdanov's statements as an attempt to complicate the debate on deployment in the Netherlands. During his visit to Moscow last month Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said that in his view the Netherlands decision ought to be based on NATO figures, "since these have always formed the basis of our defense policy."

At the end of April U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt said that the number of SS-20's in the Soviet Union deployed at operational bases totals 414 and that a "substantial number" of bases are under construction. Burt then warned that the Soviet Union could manipulate SS-20 figures in order to influence the Netherlands cruise missile deployment decision.

USSR PEACE GROUP CONDEMNS SPACE MILITARIZATION

LD051523 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- "The Soviet people are working for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons and other mass destruction weapons, for total renunciation of militarisation of outer space," says the resolution, which was unanimously carried today at the conference of the founders of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

The Soviet public, the resolution stresses, is "firmly convinced that the threat of war hanging over the world can be averted. States with different social systems should display common sense and political will to act jointly against the danger of humankind's death in a nuclear conflagration."

A report at the conference was delivered by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the committee, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It is necessary to resolutely struggle against war before it breaks out, he stressed. Such is the most important lesson of the past war. The conclusion underlies the Soviet Union's consistent and peaceable policy.

The Helsinki conference, the reporter continued, outlined trends in the long-term activities of states in the effort to turn Europe into a continent of peace and cooperation. At the same time, one cannot help seeing a noticeable cooling of the political climate in Europe as a result of a build-up of NATO's military potential, and, above all, the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in the continent.

The USA, Tolkunov noted, is out to ensure military superiority over the socialist world and, by relying on force, reverse the course of historical events. These aims are served by the unexampled armament programs and especially plans of "star wars" preparations. The U.S. Administration's ambition to turn near-earth space into an arena of confrontation is a source of special concern. The reporter recalled the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and noted that the USA is departing from the original agreement as regards the examination of three components -- space weapons, strategic weapons and medium-range nuclear weapons in their organic interrelationship. "Our stand is clear: arms race and talks on disarmament cannot be reconciled. This is clear, if one does not have the aim to deceive public opinion."

The participants in the conference have elected a new committee. Lev Tolkunov has been re-elected its chairman.

PRAVDA'S KURDYUMOV REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS

PM041110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Kurdyumov "International Review"]

[Text] Breaking a Vicious Circle

The maintenance of peace has been and remains the supreme goal of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The Land of the Soviets' desire for peace is determined by the very essence of its social system and our philosophy and morality. Our ideal and our constant concern is general and complete disarmament and lasting and just peace. The Soviet Union's unswerving adherence to the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence was convincingly reaffirmed by last week's events.

The foreign mass media have focused their attention above all on the important meetings and talks held in Moscow at the end of May. This interest is natural and understandable. The world is experiencing difficult times. The arms race is continuing and has attained unprecedented dimensions; moreover, the danger is looming that space will be militarized, which would sharply increase the threat of an all-destroying conflict.

The responsibility for the present alarming and dangerous international situation is borne by the aggressive imperialist forces, and above all U.S. ruling circles, which do not want to give up their course of achieving military superiority and whipping up hostility toward socialism, a course of crude interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The increased tension in the world requires urgent and effective measures to lessen the nuclear missile threat and return international relations to the path of peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation. Psychological confrontation, M.S. Gorbachev noted the other day, whips up the arms race, and the buildup of arsenals of weapons with the aim of wrecking military strategic parity gives rise to a tendency to use aggressive methods and means in foreign policy. "This vicious circle -- confrontation, the arms race, confrontation -- can and must be broken. Human civilization simply has no other choice."

Aware of its responsibility for the fate of peace, the Soviet Union actively and purposefully strives to block the way to a new war and to ensure a resolute turn away from confrontation toward detente and the creation of a reliable system of law and order and the peoples' security. The USSR pursues this policy, which accords with the interests of all mankind, in close cooperation with the fraternal socialist states. The community countries' unanimous decision to extend the term of the Warsaw Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance demonstrated that they are fully resolved to continue to consistently defend the cause of peace and socialism in a united front and further strengthen cohesion, collaboration, and cooperation between parties and states on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Our people are now ardently and cordially welcoming a distinguished guest from the fraternal CSSR: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. The meetings and talks held in Moscow during G. Husak's official friendly visit, the signing of the Program for Long-Term Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the CSSR for the Period Through the Year 2000, and the ceremonial opening of the CSSR anniversary exhibition are further important steps in the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation and in strengthening the friendship and alliance relations between the CPSU and the CPCZ and between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

One of the main lessons of World War II is that it is necessary to fight resolutely and jointly against aggression before the flames of war flare up. That is precisely how the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government act, advocating active cooperation among the most varied social and political forces in the interests of a common peaceful future.

Reflecting the will and aspirations of all Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers stated in their appeal "To the Peoples, Parliaments, and Governments of all Countries" on the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II: "There can be no goals that would justify the unleashing of a nuclear war. There are no international questions which cannot be settled around the negotiating table. The relaxation of tension and businesslike cooperation can and must be the natural and constant state of international life."

The Soviet Union's urgent appeal for peace, disarmament, the curbing of the arms race on earth, and the prevention of an arms race in space are meeting with growing understanding and support among broad Western public circles and a growing number of scientists and politicians. This is shown in particular by a large group of U.S. scientists' extensive campaign to explain the sinister danger to humanity of Reagan's "star wars" plans. This group consists of 700 members of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, including dozens of Nobel Prize winners. As U.S. observers note, never before have so many prominent scientists opposed the administration on the problem of arms.

For the Sake of Detente and Peace

Last week's talk between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and W. Brandt, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party [SPD], with whose name the signing of the 1970 Moscow Treaty between the USSR and the FRG is linked, has prompted a broad response in the world press.

During the discussion of a wide range of questions concerning the present situation in the world and on the European Continent, the sides described the prevailing situation and East-West relations as abnormal, unnatural, and dangerous.

The talk that was held showed the commonality of the CPSU and SDP stances on fundamental problems of the present-day situation such as the question of the impermissibility of the militarization of space and the need to achieve real progress at the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States while observing the principle of examining the problems of space and nuclear arms as an interconnected whole. The two parties' positions are close or similar with regard to ensuring reliable security in Europe and returning to detente and to the development of normal good-neighborly relations among the countries of the continent, including the USSR and the FRG. Both parties believe that the strengthening of peace requires the exclusion of any outside interference in other countries' affairs and the defense of the peoples' rights to independence and an independent path of development.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that in the prevailing tense and dangerous international situation, when it is necessary to expand and step up collaboration among all forces sincerely interested in maintaining and strengthening peace, the continuation and development of contacts between the CPSU and the Socialist International and social democratic and socialist parties, in particular the SPD, assume substantial importance for deepening mutual understanding and cooperation among the peoples.

The talks in the Kremlin with Italian Prime Minister B. Craxi, who was in our country at the invitation of the Soviet leadership, were held in a constructive atmosphere. The detailed and businesslike exchange of opinions focusing on the key problems of European and world politics and on questions of further developing Soviet-Italian relations reaffirmed that, despite different assessments and approaches on a number of essential questions of the international situation, the USSR and Italy have the possibility and desire to find points of contact on such vitally important problems as ending the arms race, reducing the level of military confrontation, especially in Europe, restoring detente, and developing fruitful cooperation among states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and with strict respect for the sovereignty and independence of all countries. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted the importance of further developing mutually advantageous cooperation and political dialogue with Italy.

The participants in the talks expressed the common conviction that Europe can and must play an essential and irreplaceable role in actively seeking ways leading to the return of international relations to the path of detente. A reliable way to genuinely strengthen European security is to entirely rid the continent of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. The USSR has long been prepared to do this, but the NATO countries prefer to pretend that they do not hear the Soviet proposal.

The task of ensuring the European Continent's security is all the more urgent because forces that have not abandoned hopes of shaking the postwar structure, which has provided the continent's peoples with 40 years of peace, are making themselves heard over and over again in the world, including the FRG. All kinds of concepts regarding the "unsolved nature" of the German question are being disseminated. Revanchists of every stripe, encouraged by U.S. imperialism, are stepping up their activity. Despite assurances from Bonn's leaders that "revanchism does not exist" in West Germany, the provocative rallies held recently in Stuttgart and Duesseldorf have shown once again that the "eternal yesterday's men" are continuing to entertain illusions about revising the postwar borders in Europe.

The New Round of Talks in Geneva

The CPSU and the Soviet state embody their firm political will for peace, the curbing of the arms race, the prevention of war, the rebirth of detente, and the organization of normal relations with all countries in precise and constructive proposals. The new Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva begun on the USSR's initiative are an example of that. It is obvious to everyone that the question of preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth is central both to Soviet-U.S. relations and to the development of the international situation as a whole. After all, the implementation of the U.S. military plans in space and the deployment of strike space arms would greatly increase the military threat, undermine the talks on disarmament, and nullify the very prospect of ending the arms race. Conversely, tangible success at Geneva, the prevention of the militarization of space, and the rejection of the creation, including scientific research work, testing, and deployment of strike space arms would open up the way for radical reductions of nuclear arms. It is therefore not hard to understand the close attention with which broad circles of the world public are following the second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks, which started in Geneva last week.

As during the first round, the Soviet Union is prepared to seek mutually acceptable solutions in a businesslike way. As is well known, it has already backed up this readiness with specific proposals on all aspects of the talks and put forward an extensive program of measures aimed at preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth.

As for the U.S. side, its position was not only bereft of any constructive elements, but was an attempt to use any methods and means to legalize the program for the militarization of space and push through the plans for the creation of a new class of weapons: strike space arms. An example of these methods is, for example, the White House's claims that the program to create a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements allegedly "does not contravene" the 1972 Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty, although the document states bluntly that both the creation of ABM defenses for a country's territory and the creation of any space-based ABM systems are strictly prohibited.

The unconstructiveness of the U.S. approach and its orientation toward not ending but cranking up the arms race have been clearly seen in Washington's attitude to the Soviet proposal for a moratorium. Common sense suggests that in order to reverse the arms race it is first necessary to stop it. Guided by the desire to ease the transition to arms reductions, the Soviet Union, as is well known, has proposed freezing the creation of strike space arms, strategic offensive arms, and medium-range nuclear means for the duration of the Geneva talks. However, the numerous USSR proposals to restrain and end the arms race have not met with an appropriate response from the U.S. Administration, which shows for the umpteenth time who really wants to curb the arms race and who would like to camouflage its arms buildup with talk about "commitment" to peace.

Small wonder that this position, which is wrecking the efforts to achieve sensible agreements, arouses the condemnation of sober-minded Americans. Thus, James Malley of Connecticut notes in TIME magazine that the U.S. Administration's approach to the Geneva talks dooms them to certain failure since it is impossible to reconcile the irreconcilable, or, as the Indians say, "It is impossible to smoke a peace pipe with one hand and load a six-shooter with the other."

Reaffirming its unswerving desire to achieve honest and just solutions at Geneva, the Soviet Union has again proposed to the United States that, in connection with the start of the second round of talks, a moratorium be immediately established on nuclear and space arms, which would be the first step to strengthen mutual trust. The Soviet Union proposes that, in establishing the moratorium, both sides agree that for a certain period, say 1-2 months, they will submit at the talks their own specific proposals on all the questions under discussion, including the levels to which they would be prepared to reduce strategic offensive arms, naturally while banning strike space arms.

The ball is in Washington's court. The future will show whether the U.S. side is prepared to correct its position and embark on mutually acceptable agreements on the basis of the declared aims of the talks.

BLOC DELEGATES SUBMIT DOCUMENT AT CSCE MEETING

LD051301 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Ottawa June 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Artyem Melikyan reports:

The conference of experts of the countries, parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, on questions pertaining to the respect of human rights and basic liberties in their countries is under way here.

The European socialist countries, which are taking the most active part in the work of the conference, are doing the utmost for it to be held in a businesslike and constructive spirit and to be completed with adoption of recommendations on basic principles of cooperation between 35 states in the sphere of human rights and basic liberties.

With this aim, the delegations of Hungary, GDR, USSR and Czechoslovakia submitted a working document on the basic principles of cooperation in questions of human rights, in which it is noted that ideological differences between states with different social systems, including on these questions, should not worsen interstate relations, should not heighten situation in the world and lead to an impasse in the work of international forums.

Cooperation in the sphere of human rights and basic liberties, it is stressed in the document, should be a contribution to the cause of peace, security and justice, prevention of a nuclear war. It should be in accordance with the principles of non-interference into internal affairs of other countries, sovereign equality of states and their right to freely choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems, to establish their laws and administrative rules.

The document rules out the use of questions of human rights for kindling hostility and hatred between nations, for heightening international tension, for interfering into internal affairs of other states. In the document there is the call to all states -- parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to ratify international convenances and conventions pertaining to human rights, liquidation of all forms of discrimination on the grounds of race and sex. In the opinion of the authors of the working document, it lays the firm foundation for cooperation in the sphere of human rights. Meanwhile one cannot but express perplexity over a number of Western countries' proposals, which by no means are up to the Helsinki spirit and cannot get approval of the participants in the conference.

The delegations of Bulgaria, Poland, GDR and Czechoslovakia individually submitted a number of other proposals aimed at putting into life the principle of respect for human rights in the political, social and economic spheres.

'ECONOMIC AGGRESSION' CRITICIZED AT UN

LD042146 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] New York June 5 TASS -- A group of socialist countries, United Nations members, made a call for urgent effective measures to improve the international economic relations, to preclude from international communication any methods of economic aggression, including the use or threat with embargo, boycott, commercial, crediting and technological blockade. A joint statement of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Mongolia, Poland, USSR, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Czechoslovakia, circulated as an official document of the General Assembly point out that the use of economic ties as an instrument of political pressure should be viewed as a gross violation of generally recognized norms of international law and principles of the United Nations Charter.

The document says that imperialism's banking on force, the escalation of the arms race, the subjugation of economic relations to the aggressive policy hamper the solution of vital problems of the world economic development, make it more difficult to overcome the economic crisis in the capitalist and developing world, which is complicated by the energy, raw material, food and financial crisis. A special danger is represented by the economic expansion of the United States.

The overwhelming majority of developing countries land in a particularly difficult situation, the statement said. Using every method of political and economic pressure, imperialist states make peoples shoulder the burdens of the economic crisis, continue stepping up their neocolonialist exploitation which leads to the further impoverishment and starvation of hundreds of millions of people.

The socialist countries pointed out that the spiralling of the arms race by the imperialist circles becomes ever heavier burden on peoples, distracting material and financial resources, slowing down the economic and social progress. Real measures to curb the arms race are a topical task of the present, for their implementation would create the most favourable conditions for the improvement of the entire world economic situation, would make it possible to save funds needed for the economic and social development.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETS ON LATIN AMERICA

PM051007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Vadim Listov "Commentator's Column": "Rebuke to Aggressor"]

[Text] A conference of the Socialist International on problems of Latin America and the Caribbean countries has been held in Buenos Aires. Taking part were representatives of 30 political parties and movements of Latin America.

The speakers' speeches and to an even greater extent the conference's final documents enshrined the present positions of the Latin American social democrats which reflect the feelings of broad strata of the continent's public. Confirming their loyalty to the principles of self-determination, territorial integrity, noninterference in states' internal affairs, and nonalignment, those assembled, many of whom represented ruling parties, expressed themselves in favor of the consolidation of stability and security in Central America and called for the galvanization of the Contadora Group's activity with a view to strengthening peace in the region. They sharply denounced the economic blockade against Nicaragua declared by the Reagan administration and urged the continent's peoples and governments to step up their solidarity and cooperation with the land of Sandino. The documents contain the demand to restore the independence and sovereignty of Grenada, support the Argentine Government's efforts in seeking recognition of its sovereignty over the Malvinas (Falklands) Islands, and denounce the reactionary dictatorships in Chile, Paraguay, and Haiti, that is, where the most devoted U.S. friends are in power.

In brief, all these resolutions attach priority to their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. emphasis.

In this connection, the position toward Nicaragua is particularly notable. Now, as the conference convincingly showed, the most diverse public circles are stating their solidarity with Managua and are denouncing the U.S. Administration's actions. This fact alone contains an admission that a democratic regime and lawful government exist in Nicaragua, which Washington persistently refuses to recognize. At the same time these are actions against the White House which alleges that Sandinist Nicaragua "is threatening the democracy and security" of the countries of the region and even the United States.

There is growing understanding in the consciousness of the Latin American people's masses that the aggressive policy of the present Washington administration contains a threat to their vital interests and is also aimed against their independence and sovereignty.

This is the main reason for the intensification of the movement of solidarity with Nicaragua on the continent and the rise of the struggle against the U.S. imperialist neocolonialist plans.

UN COUNCIL HITS NAMIBIA 'INTERNAL SETTLEMENT'

PM060959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[N. Novikov, R. Tuchnin dispatch "Freedom for Namibia!"]

[Text] Vienna -- On 3 June emergency plenary sessions of the UN Council on Namibia opened in Vienna. The main item on the agenda is an examination of the illegal attempts by the Republic of South Africa [RSA] to impose a so-called internal settlement in Namibia.

Eighteen years have passed since the General Assembly assumed direct responsibility for the administration of that country. The UN plan for the decolonization of Namibia provides for elections to be held in the country under strict international supervision.

However, the Pretoria regime persistently ignores all the decisions of the international community. The RSA racists have occupied Namibia for decades, are plundering its natural resources, denying its population all rights, and mercilessly exploiting it.

It is quite obvious that, but for the support of certain Western powers, above all the United States, the RSA rulers would not be able to reject all the UN decisions so brazenly. The "constructive engagement" with Pretoria announced by the Reagan administration suits the ringleaders of the apartheid regime perfectly, since it enables them to "settle" the Namibian problem in their racist manner, in the spirit of colonialism.

With the support of its Western patrons, side-stepping the United Nations, the P. Botha regime embarked on imposing rule by its puppets in Namibia. Quite recently the composition of the so-called "transitional" government formed by the South African authorities from among the occupiers' local placemen, members of the notorious "multiparty conference," was announced in Windhoek.

People in Pretoria are aware that genuinely free elections, as proposed by the United Nations, would result in victory for the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the militant vanguard of the Namibian people. SWAPO, recognized by the United Nations as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, is countering the racists' political maneuvers with revolutionary resolve to uphold its right cause, for which the detachments of the Namibia People's Liberation Army have been waging an armed struggle for almost 2 decades now.

U.S. PACIFIC OCEAN LICENSES VIOLATE UN CONVENTION

PM061031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "TASS Statement"]

[Text] According to publications in the U.S. Federal Register the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce has granted licenses to a number of consortiums for prospecting for manganese concretions in sections of the international area of sea bed in the Pacific Ocean.

In this connection, TASS is authorized to make the following statement:

The USSR has not recognized and does not recognize anybody's actions that are not in conformity with the U.N. Law of the Sea Convention, finding their expression in arbitrarily taking possession of resources of the international area of sea bed. The granting of licenses by the U.S. authorities to sections of the above-mentioned area of sea bed in violation of the convention, which has been signed by more than 150 states by now, and in disregard for the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea Bed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, is illegitimate and runs counter to the will and interests of the overwhelming majority of states. The granting of these licenses is, as a matter of fact, an attempt by the U.S. Administration at arrogating to itself the functions and powers of the preparatory commission, which was set up by the Third U.N. Law of the Sea Conference.

Everything seems to indicate that in granting licenses to prospecting for resources of sea bed beyond national jurisdiction, the U.S. Administration is trying to implement the separate agreement between the USA and some of its allies of August 3, 1984 on an arbitrary division of sections of the international area of sea bed and thus to carry out activities, in conflict with the convention, for uncontrolled use of the resources of the international area of sea bed, to the detriment of the interests of all other states.

The attitude of the Soviet Union to the arbitrary actions of the U.S. Administration on issues of the world ocean, and, in particular on issues of the international area of sea bed, is well-known. The statement by the Soviet Government of April 23, 1983, and the TASS statement of September 14, 1984, described these actions as attempts at sowing chaos in questions of the use of the world ocean, at undermining the fundamentals of mutually beneficial cooperation of the countries in this vital field of human activities. It was also pointed out that the Soviet Union regarded the separate agreement of August 3, 1984, as illegitimate, and would disregard its provisions.

The granting by the U.S. Administration of the above-said licenses to sections of the international area of sea bed is the evidence that the USA is continuing its policy, which has been condemned by the overwhelming majority of states, of undermining the convention and creating an atmosphere of arbitrariness in the world ocean. In connection with the granting of these licenses the Soviet Union reaffirms its above-said stand on the arbitrary actions of the U.S. Administration on questions of the international area of sea bed, and declares that it does not intend to reckon with them.

U.S.-CHILE TALKS ON EASTER ISLAND CRITICIZED

LD052016 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 5 Jun 85

["Easter Island Under Washington's Threat -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Easter Island is under the threat of becoming a U.S. base under the programme for preparation of "star wars". The ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency reports from Santiago (Chile) that the U.S. Administration and Chilean dictator Pinochet are discussing a plan to use the Pacific island, which belongs to Chile, as a ground base for space shuttles. Spokesmen of the U.S. Administration assure that it is a question of only extending the runway on the island and of using it for the emergency landing of U.S. space shuttles which are launched under the programme of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). However, even Washington's official circles, including Pentagon leaders, admit that a considerable part of the work and experiments during the flights of NASA's space shuttles are being carried out for purely military purposes.

With the start of research and experimental-design work under the "star wars" programme, space shuttles constitute one of major components of the militarization of outer space and of its uses for military purposes. In particular, the creation of an attack space weapon is being tested by means of space shuttles. Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, director of the organization for the implementation of the "star wars" programme, has admitted in an interview with the "AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY" journal that, although space shuttles are under the authority of a non-military agency, NASA, the U.S. Department of Defense has always intended to use space shuttles for the accomplishment of secret military tasks. The nature of the tasks is evidenced by an interview taken from the leaders of the same organization by the Washington correspondent of the London TIMES about the goals of Reagan's "star wars" programme.

Political strategists in that organization, according to the correspondent, are confident that research within the framework of the "star wars" programme in the course of five-six years will lead to the start of the production of a space-based weapon. He added that already now hundreds of U.S. companies and research institutes participate in the project.

The use of Easter Island in the series of military preparations under the space militarization programme cannot but worry the scientific community and the world public as a whole. The historical and archeological singularity and value of Easter Island to the entire civilization, with its mysterious huge statues and no less mysterious native people Rapa Nui, of whom there are less than two thousand, are so obvious that Washington's encroachment upon the island cannot be regarded otherwise than an encroachment upon the asset of the whole of mankind.

At the same time it is essential to realize that Washington leaders, by launching preparations for "star wars", are putting in jeopardy the existence of the entire modern civilization. This is why, apparently, no importance is being attached in the monstrous plans of the U.S. Administration to the preservation of the past on Easter Island.

SENATORS VOTE ON SDI; 'DEEP WORRY' OF MANY NOTED

LD060503 Moscow TASS in English 0457 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

The U.S. Senate has rejected a number of amendments to the military appropriations bill for fiscal 1986 which call for cuts in funding for and proportions of the "star wars" programme. The Reagan administration has requested 3.7 billion dollars for the purpose during the next fiscal year.

The voting had been preceded by a massive lobbying campaign spearheaded by the Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger. However, the bogeyman of the "Soviet threat" has not dispelled the deep worry of a large number of U.S. lawmakers over the White House's plans to militarize space. Speaking in Congress, Senator John Kerry, a Massachusetts Democrat, pointed out that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" and arms limitation are incompatible. The U.S. Administration, he said, puts in jeopardy the future of not only America but of the whole of human civilization.

SENATORS ISSUE JOINT RESOLUTION ON ARMS TO JORDAN

LD051501 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 5 TASS -- Sixty nine members of the Senate of the U.S. Congress submitted a joint draft resolution urging the Reagan administration not to supply advanced weapon systems to Jordan until it entered "direct talks" with the Israeli Government. The case in point is talks in the conditions of continuing Israeli occupation, that is to say, conditions of pressure and blackmail on the part of the U.S.A. and Israel -- Washington's strategic ally. At the same time the senators expressed opposition to the convocation of an international conference for the Middle East with the participation of all the sides concerned. The draft also calls on the U.S. Administration to ensure continued Israeli "military superiority" over Arab countries and to concentrate efforts on drawing Jordan into direct talks with Tel Aviv.

Observers regard that move as intensified pressure on Jordan with a view to prodding it to the road of separate deals with Israel and preventing an international conference for the Middle East from being convened. The draft resolution is so challenging in character that even U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said it was an attempt "to stick Congress' finger in King Husayn's eye".

REAGAN SPEAKS IN OKLAHOMA ON AID FOR CONTRAS

LD052229 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 5 TASS -- The Washington administration is increasing pressure on Congress in an attempt to secure a broader aid to the terrorist bands of the "contras".

Speaking in Oklahoma City today, President Reagan who is at the head of the campaign, demanded that the congressmen support the administration's stand and vote for the allocation of new millions of dollars to the Somocistas. The U.S. President maintained that "peace in Central America" depends on whether the request will be granted or not. He described as a "lofty effort" the support for the bandits whose hands are stained with the blood of innocent people.

It should be recalled in this connection that Reagan had also described as a "lofty effort" the U.S. dirty aggression in Indochina.

The administration, acting through its proteges on the Capital Hill, is trying to put through a series of requests for appropriations for aid to the Somocistas, including a request for the allocation of 29 million dollars for those purposes in the coming nine months.

WHITE HOUSE 'WHIPPING UP HYSTERIA' OVER NICARAGUA

LD052248 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1858 GMT 5 Jun 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The White House is whipping up hysteria about Nicaragua. The statements by U.S. statesmen and commentaries in the press across the ocean are full of threats to that proud country. The Reagan administration is trying to force Congress to allocate new millions of dollars to finance the undeclared war against Nicaragua. This is very clearly evidenced by the new forgery from the State Department and the Pentagon sent to Congress in the form of a brochure with the title "The Sandinists Are Building Up Their Military Might." They are trying to frighten the congressmen with an imaginary Nicaraguan threat not only to neighboring countries, but even to the United States itself. The publication of this forgery has coincided with the stepping up of the White House's efforts to push through Congress allocations no longer amounting to $14 million as was the case earlier, but now amounting to $29 million for further financing aggression against Nicaragua with the aid of mercenaries.

It is reported that President Reagan called several members of Congress to the White House and demanded that they give unconditional aupport to the administration's policy on Nicaragua.

The war against our country is being directed from the United States, Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez stated in an interview to the Austrian magazine PROFIL. Over 4,000 Nicaraguans have died in this terrible war; 60,000 inhabitants have been made homeless.

Now Washington, stepping up tension on Nicaragua's borders with Costa Rica and Honduras, is preparing direct armed intervention in that country.

DECISION TO IGNORE HAGUE NICARGUAN RULING VIEWED

LD042126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Igor Charikov commentary]

[Text] As is reported from The Hague, the United States has refused to take any part in the review by the International Court of an action by Nicaragua, which has accused Washington of waging an undeclared war against the people of the republic. The United States has thereby hurled yet another crude challenge at the United Nations and the world public. At the microphone is Igor Charikov:

A year ago, the International Court in The Hague adopted a preliminary decision which contained a demand that the United States halt all hostile actions against Nicaragua and continue to refrain from them. However, as we see, the Reagan administration decided to ignore the decision of the UN's highest judicial organ. This is far from being the first occasion when the United States has expressed its scorn for the world fellowship.

In the history of the United Nations, which is marking its 40th anniversary, there are quite a few examples of how the United States changed its attitude to it depending on the political climate at any given time.

The bellicose speeches of Mrs Kirkpatrick, who until recently headed the U.S. delegation at the United Nations, are still fresh in the memory. Not skimping on appropriate epithets, she raged at those UN member-states who did not express support for the American position on any kind of concrete question. And in unofficial statements, she even went as far as direct threats to halt all U.S. assistance to these states.

It is known that a special report was prepared for the White House on the results of the latest, 39th General Assembly session. This report analyzes the results of voting on all main resolutions with the aim of establishing which countries came out in support of the U.S. positions and which came out against. The White House wants to determine the degree of loyalty of those states to which it gives economic assistance, and to take appropriate measures.

Vernon Walters, retired lieutanant-general, was recently appointed to the post of head of the U.S. delegation at the United Nations. In UN circles, they connect his appointment with an even tougher course in American diplomacy. In other words, and Vernon Walters himself made this plainly understood, the United States will continue to use unlawful force methods with regard to the world fellowship and to speak the language of dictate.

The unconstructive, obstructionist policy of the United States at the United Nations is evoking widespread condemnation among member states of that organization. On more than one occasion, particularly in recent times, in voting on the most important questions of modern time, the United States has found itself either in full isolation or in the company of the most violent enemies of peace, freedom, and democracy.

VOLKOGONOV HITS U.S. BOOK ON SOVIET POWER

OW051151 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2200 GMT 1 Jun 85

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; "International Commentary" by Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, doctor of philosophical sciences and professor -- videotaped, time and place not given]

[Text] We have just seen films describing the beginning of summer training in the Soviet Armed Forces. However, our measures to maintain the proper combat readiness and the need to defend our socialist fatherland have been totally distorted by certain militarist circles in the West.

This publication, the latest forgery in the United States, entitled "Soviet Military Power," fourth edition, may serve as an example. This booklet, this propaganda opus, was authorized in its preface by Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense. Caspar Weinberger and some other officials abroad like to make frequent references to the Bible; however, it seems that they have only adopted those passages in the Bible about the methods and methodology of the Pharisees, an ancient tribe that was known for its exceptional hypocrisy, bigotry, and duplicity.

In essence, this book is a vivid example of a pharisaical, double-faced, and hostile anti-Soviet view of reality. What are we talking about?

The fact of the matter is that in this propaganda book, which was published in Washington in April in many languages and has been distributed throughout the world, an attempt is made to again show first of all the alleged growing threat to the free world emanating from the Soviet Union; secondly, to justify the enormous and colossal military preparations that are presently being carried out in the United States; and finally, to clothe the crusaders, whose headquarters as you know is overseas, in a peacemaker's toga.

There are several chapters in this book, eight to be exact. There is a chapter devoted to Soviet strategic offensive forces, as they are called here, to Ground Forces and Naval Forces. There is a special chapter that talks about the global ambitions of the Soviet Union and a chapter called "Response to the Dangerous Challenge" [as received].

If we look at the substance of the book we can note the following: It is known that U.S. strategic forces include three basic components, the notorious so-called triad: ground-based strategic nuclear forces, air-based strategic forces whose aircraft carry cruise missiles, and naval-based strategic nuclear forces, ships carrying missiles. We have good grounds today to believe that the United States is ready to add another two elements to this triad, to these three elements, and that they are adding them. These are intermediate-range missiles in Europe and space systems that it is planning to deploy in the future in space.

Now, in order to justify these militarist programs, this book asserts that supposedly the Soviet Union surpasses the United States one and a half times in the number of land-based missiles, although everyone knows that according to the SALT II treaty, which was signed but not ratified by the United States, each of the sides has approximately 2,000 strategic carriers. In other words, a rough balance exists.

Contrary to this, it asserts here that the Soviet Union considerably surpasses the United States. This is done in order to justify the program being implemented by the United States -- the construction of 100 strategic MX missiles, each with 10 warheads of 600 kiloton power, Midgetman missiles, and other missiles; that is, the modernization and construction of new missiles to break the existing balance, the fragile and shaky balance that nevertheless exists.

As far as other elements of the triad are concerned, this book attempts to assert that we surpass the United States also in air-based and naval-based means, which is completely at variance with reality.

This booklet contains particularly malicious conjectures about the so-called intermediate-range missiles deployed in Europe. The authors of the brochure assert that the Soviet Union supposedly has an overwhelming superiority in intermediate-range missiles in the European part of the continent. On the basis of this, they justify the deployment of 572 of their missiles.

It is known that the Americans have been fully stuffing the old continent with these missiles for a long time now, including Pershing II's and Tomahawk cruise missiles that are aimed at the European part of the Soviet Union and our allies. Our retaliatory measures are viewed and assessed as some kind of challenge and threat to the free world. At the same time, the numerous peace proposals linked with the need to freeze and stop deployment and decrease the levels, say to 300 units of both sides, are totally ignored.

The U.S. side refuses to take into consideration the missiles at the disposal of France and Britain, members of NATO. Naturally, under these conditions the Soviet Union cannot make compromises and concessions that the United States wants.

But a particuarly large number of conjectures are contained in this booklet about space means. H.G. Wells, the well-known fiction writer of the past, in his famous book "War of the Worlds" wrote in his time that an invasion of the earth by Martians was possible. Well, he would probably flinch today if he knew that the danger to earthlings and to the planet Earth stems not from the Martians or other extraterrestrial beings but from people on Earth, whose real address is known: overseas in Washington, at the seat of power and in the Pentagon bunkers.

It is known that the U.S. President some time ago proposed the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, or briefly SDI. Its meaning lies in creating a space shield over the Earth's surface consisting of a large number of controllable space stations, satellites, and other objects carrying weapons, including beam, photon, laser, and other weapons. As the U.S. specialist Baker writes in the book, "The Face of Future Wars," the meaning of this is: We must achieve a situation in which 70 percent of Soviet missiles are destroyed on the ground at the moment of launch, 20 percent during flight, and 10 percent over the U.S. territory.

In other words, the plan is to carry out a first devastating strike against the Soviet Union and to make the U.S. secure from a retaliatory strike. Naturally, this is not a defense initiative; it is purely aggressive initiative and means essentially adding a nuclear shield to the nuclear sword. We cannot agree or reconcile ourselves with this. No single dangerous challenge that threatens our fatherland and the socialist world can go without response, and Soviet leaders have repeatedly spoken about this quite clearly.

It should be stressed that in this booklet, in this lampoon, there are many assertions about programs for increasing the military (?power) of the Soviet Union, in the field of conventional arms, in expanding new bases, and so forth. There is even a diagram in this book showing that bases -- military, naval, and other bases -- have literally girdled the entire globe. The whole world knows the very opposite however; the Soviet Union has no military bases on the territory of other states. On the contrary, we know that the United States has 1,500 bases and military sites on the territory of other states. More than 200 such bases exist in the FRG alone and they are aimed against the socialist countries, the Soviet Union, and other independent states.

We believe that only the principle of equal security, the maintenance of balance, parity, and strategic equality is capable today of preserving peace on the planet. After all, not a single mention is made in the book of such Soviet proposals -- fate-determining proposals, I would call them -- as our pledge not to use nuclear weapons first. Why don't the Americans adopt a similar pledge? Our proposal to freeze nuclear strategic potentials. Why don't the Americans respond to this? Our proposal on moratoriums for determined periods of time on certain systems. Why don't the Americans respond in kind?

The fact is that pharisaical logic -- and the book is precisely pharisaical; I began with this and I would like to end on this note -- says that this is a useless attempt to justify military preparations in the United States by placing its own faults at somebody else's door, by blaming the Soviet Union of imagined aggressiveness.

We must make certain conclusions of our own. We understand full well that there is a certain law in effect today for preserving peace. The higher our readiness and the higher the combat readiness of units, fomations, and our ships, the less likely the potential aggressor will decide on a nuclear advantage.

U.S. LABOR UNION PRESS DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM051412 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Jun 85 p 3

[A. Burmistenko report: "'Round Table' Meeting of Soviet and American Trade Union Journalists"]

[Text] The delegation of editors from U.S. trade union newspapers and journals, which is visiting the Soviet Union at the AUCCTU's invitation, returned to Moscow from its tour of the country. The delegation consists of Robert John Kolasky, president of the International Association of Trade Union Journalists from the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress, director of the press section at the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, and chief editor of the journal MACHINIST (leader of the delegation); William (Maudi), vice president of the association and editor of the newspaper GRAPHIC COMMUNICATOR, organ of the international Printing and Graphic Communications Union; Gene Hughes Wright, vice president of the association and editor of the newspaper ACTOR SAN FRANCISCO (U.S. movie actors' trade union), and James Arthur Perry, editor of the newspaper LOS ANGELES FIREMAN.

The U.S. guests visited Leningrad, Minsk, and Sochi, where they toured industrial enterprises, social and cultural institutions, and recreation facilities, and had meetings and conversations with workers and trade union aktiv members.

A "round table" meeting of Soviet and American trade union journalists on the subject "The Role of the Trade Union Press in the Struggle for Peace and Cooperation" was held at the AUCCTU 3 June. Members of the U.S. delegation, journalists from TRUD and Soviet sectorial trade union publications, and representatives of NOVOSTI and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting took part in it.

The participants in the meeting noted the great importance of the visit by the delegation of American editors not only for the development of Soviet-U.S. trade union ties, but also for the general improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations. Both sides stressed the important role of mass news media, and of the trade union press in particular, in the cause of the struggle for peace and improvement of mutual understanding between our countries' peoples. "Following the tour, we have acquired the most favorable impression of Soviet people," U.S. delegation leader R. Kolasky stated. "Everywhere we encountered the most sincere desire for peace and progress."

R. Kolasky and the other American trade union journalists noted that, given willingness, the two sides could find a common platform for cooperation on such issues as labor safety and the organization of health services in industry, for example. All speakers unanimously emphasized that peace on the planet and positive development of Soviet-U.S. relations constitute a necessary condition for such cooperation.

The journalists from the two countries shared experience in the work of trade union press, spoke out in favor of wider publicity for the life of Soviet trade unions in the U.S. trade union press and of the life of U.S. trade unions in the Soviet trade press and of the life of U.S. trade unions in the Soviet trade union press, and discussed specific proposals in this direction.

The participants in the meeting expressed a mutual desire to continue the meetings and contacts between both countries' trade union publications and to do everything possible to develop and expand Soviet-U.S. cooperation in this sphere.

DPRK TRADE UNION LEADER INTERVIEWED IN MOSCOW

SK051156 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The fifth international meeting of the leaders of trade union organizations of socialist countries was held in the Council Hall of Moscow Trade Unions to discuss the experiences of Moscow trade union organizations in implementing the foreign policy tasks adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and successive party Central Committee plenums.

A DPRK delegation led by Comrade Yi Tu-hyong, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, attended the meeting. In an interview with a reporter of this radio station, he said:

[Begin Yi recording] The relations between Moscow and Pyongyang trade unions are very close. With our current visit, the two capitals' trade unions will have exchanged visits twice. The contacts and exchanges between the trade union delegations of the capital cities were very beneficial. I feel that such mutual relations will continue to strengthen in accordance with the development of the friendship and cooperation between our two parties and peoples. In particular, many comrades, including Comrade Petrov, chairman of the Moscow City Trade Unions Council, devoted great attention to our delegation and saw to it that we had an enjoyable time, for which we thank them.

The Pyongyang trade union delegation came to Moscow to further the friendship and cooperation among the peoples of socialist countries and trade union organizations of their capital cities through the first contacts among trade union delegations of capital cities of socialist countries. At the meeting, the delegations exchanged views on trade unions' activities in implementing the foreign policies adopted by their respective parties. We listened to the views of delegations from other countries with great interest.

In particular, we explained the activities of our trade union organizations in implementing the decisions of the Sixth WPK [Workers Party of Korea] Congress. Our delegation also notified the comrade delegates of trade unions from many socialist countries of our party's national reunification policy. Many delegations, including the Soviet delegation, expressed their active support for this policy. For this we are grateful.

A communique was adopted at the meeting expressing support for our party's national reunification policy. Our side (?discussed its contents) with Moscow trade union comrades. The communique also expressed resolute support for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea without interference from outside forces, including the U.S. imperialists, through the tripartite talks and North-South parliamentary talks proposed recently by the government of our Republic. We are particularly pleased with this.

We take this opportunity to express our thanks to the Moscow City trade unions and the comrade delegates from socialist countries attending this meeting. Under the kind guidance of the comrade members of the Moscow trade unions, our delegates toured Moscow plants and enterprises. In particular, we visited plants and enterprise named after Lenin, for which we express our thanks. We also toured other sites in beautiful Moscow.

In the course of touring Moscow, we witnessed the vigorous struggle of the Soviet people to build an advanced socialist society under the leadership of the CPSU. We also observed active socialist construction being carried out in Moscow, including housing projects. We rejoice over all the successes attained by the Soviet people under the correct leadership of the CPSU as our own and warmly congratulate them. We are keenly aware that the Soviet people are vigorously carrying out the struggle to greet the 27th CPSU Congress with lofty political and labor exploits.

We were deeply impressed to learn that the aspiration of the Soviet people and Soviet and Moscow trade union organizations to further develop the traditional friendly relations between the two peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union, which are developing excellently daily is very high. When we return to our country, we will gladly explain the efforts made by the Soviet people to strengthen friendship and unity with the Korean people to the citizens of Pyongyang, members of trade unions, and workers. [end recording]

AUCCTU HEAD DISCUSSES TRADE WITH DPRK ENVOY

PM051505 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Jun 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conversation at the AUCCTU"]

[Text] On 4 June AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev received DPRK Ambassador to the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong in the Palace of Labor at his request. During the conversation, which took place in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere, questions pertaining to the further development of Soviet-Korean trade union cooperation were discussed. AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus participated in the meeting.

KIM IL-SONG, ZHIVKOV AT BULGARIA-DPRK EXHIBIT

PM051349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Extensive Display"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 May -- A Bulgarian national industrial exhibition opened today in the capital of the DPRK. On display are Bulgarian-produced machines and equipment, automation facilities, medications, food products, and articles in everyday demand. The opening of the exhibition was attended by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, who is heading a Bulgarian party-state delegation which is here on an official friendly visit.

KHARKOV ON JAPAN, U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION

LD051642 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: The statement made by the chief of the Japan Defense Agency Tuesday that the Japanese-American military alliance is entering "a new phase" reflects the shared striving of Washington and Tokyo to speed up military preparations in the region.

Speaking at a press conference on that day, Koichi Kato also reaffirmed the Nakasone government's resolve to elevate military cooperation with the United States "to a higher level" and allow Washington to increase its military presence on the Japanese isles. The press conference was held in advance of the Japanese military chief's departure for Washington where he is to meet with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger on June 10.

The Japanese press says that the two will discuss plans to rather boost Japan's military might in the light of U.S. demands. The chief of the Japan Defense Agency will tell his U.S. conterpart, KYODO TUSHIN news agency reported, of the Japanese Government's determination "to fulfil the military build up program for the forthcoming five years without fail".

The program calls for raising Japanese military spending by a total of nearly 40 percent and envisages purchases of many new kinds of military equipment, including various types of missiles. So Kato will go to the talks with a bulky bag of orders to be offered to arms manufacturers in the United States. As a matter of fact, the Japanese armed forces which are still being called the "Self-Defense Force" are being armed with the same weapons as many NATO countries.

Both the effort to unify combat hardware with NATO and the expanding contacts between military staffs serve as a visual confirmation of the growing "NATO-ization" of Japan.

Kato admitted at the press confernece that the "star wars" program will be among the main themes at the upcoming talks. The Reagan administration is exerting strong pressure on Tokyo in this issue, just as it is pressing it hard to accelerate the militarization of Japan.

Washington clearly hopes to take advantage of Japanese technical novelties which could be used in the field. The Nakasone government has in effect already sanctioned the involvement of private Japanese concerns in the Washington program. Characteristically, the prime minister insists that there will be no official discussion of Japan's involvement in the "star wars" program in parliament.

The forthcoming talks between the heads of the Japanese and U.S. defense departments will be held in a situation where Washington's arms build policy is being condemned everywhere. The public in Japan itself is demanding that the country follow a course defined by the peaceful articles of the Constitution rather than sail in the Pentagon's wake.

INDIA CLOSES BORDER IN RESPONSE TO PAKISTAN ACTS

LD052307 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 5 Jun 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Excerpts] The main news agencies report that for several days, India's frontiers with Pakistan have been completely closed. India's frontier regions have been declared special regime zones, and troop reinforcements have been sent into them. But this does not at all mean that India is thereby displaying hostility towards its neighbor. These are no more than necessary and justified security measures. Here is what our correspondent, Yuriy Soltan, reports from Delhi:

Armed provocations against India by Pakistan have become noticeably more frequent of late. The Indian Government has repeatedly expressed its willingness to develop genuine goodneighborly relations with Pakistan; but the regime of Ziaul Haq remains hostile. One of the main reasons for this is Pakistan's dependence on the United States. Washington is actively turning Pakistan into an American military bridgehead in Asia.

INDIAN LIBERATION VETERANS GREET GORBACHEV

LD051242 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] New Delhi June 5 TASS -- We fighters for the independence of India highly appreciate the Soviet Union's role in the struggle for peace and progress, to eliminate the threat of war and prevent an escalation of the arms race especially in the present-day conditions that the imperialist powers of the West are conducting preparations for nuclear and "star" wars and exploiting enormous manpower resources in order to destroy humankind, says the message addressed to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, by the All-India Organization of Fighters for Independence. A delegation of that organization uniting in its ranks tens of thousands of participants in the national liberation movement against the British colonialists, visited the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi for the presentation of the message.

Your talks with India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on scrapping chemical weapons, prohibiting all new types of nuclear mass destuction weapons and reaching a principled mutual agreement on peace are a reflection of the deep concern of the 700 million Indian people and of the Soviet people, who are dedicated to the cause of peace, the message says. India and the Soviet Union declare against all forms of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, expansionism and interference in the internal affairs of other states. Our countries are firmly convinced of the need for peaceful coexistence and equal cooperation, which is reflected in the history-making treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation and the recent agreement between the two countries.

We fighters for independence, who struggled against imperialism, the message goes on to say, continue facing the imperialist threat to our homeland's security. The ideas of Comrade Lenin have been for a long time a source of inspiration for our revolution, and we are confident that the strong bonds of friendship between India and the Soviet Union contribute to the cause of peace. We are expressing our full support for the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at ensuring the security of the peoples and preventing "star" and nuclear wars in order to save humankind from a catastrophe.

We highly evaluate the results of fruitful talks between the Indian and Soviet leaders, which contributed to further strengthening friendship and cooperation between our countries. On behalf of the fighters for the independence of India we hail the creation of the powerful socialist state and the Soviet people's victory over fascism and imperialism. The message was signed by leading officials of the All-India Organisation of Fighters for Independence and prominent public figures of India.

PRAVDA REPORTS DEFEAT OF DRA REBEL GANGS

PM051049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by V. Baykov: "Successful Operations"]

[Text] Kabul, 4 Jun -- The Afghan press reports successful operations mounted recently by the DRA Armed Forces servicemen and the KHAD -- security service -- organs against the counterrevolutionary rabble. Thus, for example, in Baghlan Province, a gang belonging to Khalis' counterrevolutionary grouping has been wiped out with the aid of the local population. In Kajaki district, Helmand Province, a large detachment of dushmans that had penetrated Afghan territory from Pakistan has been defeated. The Ghulam Khussayn gang, which for a long time had been terrorizing the local population, has been done away with in Qonduz Province.

Reports of the defeat of gangs have also come in from Takhar, Badghisat, and other provinces. An increasing number of members of the counterrevolutionary gangs, realizing that they were drawn into the struggle against their own people by lying propaganda, are surrendering to the authorities.

WESTERN MEDIA SILENT ON AFGHAN REBEL 'TERRORISM'

LD052023 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- The Western mass media are painstakingly camouflaging White House policy towards Afghanistan, the weekly NEW TIMES said in its Russian-language edition of June 7. They are doing it simply by distorting developments in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The lies start with the headlines glorifying the "Afghan freedom fighters".

Right after the April Revolution of 1978 the opponents of democratic reforms, who fled to neighbouring Pakistan, set themselves the aim of overthrowing the system of popular government. Armed with American weapons and trained by CIA instructors, they began infiltrating Afghanistan on missions of sabotage and terrorism. A massive air-borne landing operation was planned for early 1980, during which units formed in Pakistani territory were to seize all major Afghan cities at the same time.

Those who are called "faith fighters" and "freedom fighters" by Western papers are called enemies in Afghanistan itself. In the summer of 1984 they exploded a delayed-action bomb in a trolley-bus on Kabul's main thoroughfare, killing 12 and wounding 26 people. It later transpired that the blast had been staged on instructions from a counter-revolutionary organization calling itself "the Islamic Society of Afghanistan" and based in the Pakistani city of Peshawar. There were dozens, hundreds of such bloody acts of sabotage committed, the weekly said.

Keeping silent on the grisly crimes of Afghan counter-revolutionaries, the Western press prefers to churn out glowing accounts of their "victories", publishing one report after another that allege that fierce fighting is under way in Afghanistan. "This plan-based and conscious disinformation campaign aims to maintain tension around Afghanistan and discredit the democratic government of that country, while exaggerating the forces of counter-revolutionaries and covering up their crimes. It is also part of the undeclared war on Democratic Afghanistan," the NEW TIMES said.

TASS REPORTS LAND REFORM IN AFGHANISTAN

LD052052 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Land plov [as received] Kabul June 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Volkodav reports: Another [words indistinct] families (?have been) allotted land plots in the Province of Ghazni, BAKHTAR news agency reported. The democratic land and water reform continues successfully to be carried across the country, changing the appearance of the Afghan village in a fundamental way. (?Before) the April Revolution feudals made up just one percent of the overall number of land-owners in Kabul Province, one of the main farming regions in Afghanistan, but held the best lands. The system of people's government has put an end to this state of things: Land is being handed over to those who till it.

By today, the redistribution of land has been successfully completed at 50 of the province's villages and is continuing in the rest of the 120 villages. Some 1,800 landless peasants or those with clearly too little land were given plots for free. All in all, more than 300,000 peasants have received land in Afghanistan over the time of the reform. The first 48 farming cooperatives are gradually gaining in strength in Kabul Province. The government helps them in every way, supplys them with chemical fertilizers, high-quality seeds and essential implements at a discount.

POPULAR OPPOSITION TO PAKISTAN REGIME GROWS

PM051209 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Jun 85 First Edition p 3

[S. Bulantsev article under the rubric "Events and Judgments": "Bridgehead for Two Areas of Aggression"]

[Text] Every day news agency teletype machines bring reports from Pakistan of protest demonstrations against General Ziaul Haq's domestic and foreign policies. These demonstrations have become nationwide, with peasants, students, representatives of the intelligentsia, and workers participating in them. The streets of Karachi recently became an arena of fierce clashes between the inhabitants of this major Pakistani city and army subunits.

The city dwellers' first demonstrations were provoked by the authorities' flagrant disregard for their calamitous situation, especially that of the inhabitants of the working-class suburbs and slums. There is no water in the city, where the temperature seldom falls below 40 degrees even in the shade at this time, and there are frequent interruptions in the electricity supply. The authorities are doing nothing to rectify the situation in any way. Things are most difficult for the inhabitants of the poor ghettos, where the ramshackle structures of rushes and cardboard that pass for habitations cling to each other and clouds of flies swarm over open sewers and garbage heaps.

Reduced to desperation, the slum dwellers were the first to take to the streets to declare their right to an existence worthy of man. They were greeted with bullets. The demonstrators were joined by inhabitants of other districts. How did the authorities react? They armed the police to the teeth and brought in extra army units and armored cars. Very soon -- and this is highly characteristic of the present situation in Pakistan -- the demonstrators' demands for water and bread developed into a vote of no confidence in Ziaul Haq's administration and his domestic and foreign policy. Today people in Karachi are demanding political rights, the restoration of the 1973 constitution, and an end to militarization. These demands are echoing throughout Pakistan.

More and more ordinary Pakistanis are asking this question: Why is their country participating in U.S. imperialism's dirty military adventure against Afghanistan? Why is the state, millions of whose citizens are chronically malnourished, illiterate, and deprived of the simplest medical aid, increasing its military appropriations year after year, "eating up" as much as half the budget? Would it not be better to channel these vast funds to the needs of national development and for purposes which accord with the interests of every Pakistani and the nation as a whole? Islamabad is deaf to these questions. Gen Ziaul Haq is traveling further and further along the path of turning Pakistan into a tool of imperialist policy in Asia and is drawing the country deeper and deeper into the undeclared U.S. war against the Afghan revolution. Pakistan has virtually become NATO's southern flank, the Calcutta newspaper ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA rightly pointed out recently. On orders from Washington, the Pakistani military organizes armed provocations on the border with Afghanistan, shells peaceful Afghan villages, violates Afghan airspace, and invades Afghan territory together with dushmans.

New evidence of Islamabad's direct involvement in American imperialism's war was provided by the Pakistani authorities' recent barbarous action against Afghan and Soviet servicemen captured on DRA territory and transferred to Pakistan. The Islamabad regime committed a bloody crime: It threw dushman subunits and regular Pakistani Army units against a group of prisoners trying to escape.

In point of fact, Pakistan has become a bridgehead for two areas of aggression, because it is an open secret that Sikh terrorists in India receive weapons from Pakistan and that it is in Pakistan, too, that CIA instructors train them in the dirty trade of killing and sabotage. According to Indian press reports, it was extremists trained in Pakistan who recently carried out a series of acts of terrorism in Delhi and other cities.

Understanding is growing among sober-minded Pakistani figures that Ziaul Haq's policy will plunge the country into national disaster. In the past few days alone, the regime's domestic and foreign policies have been sharply criticized by Ataulla Mengal, former chief minister of Baluchistan Province; the well-known politician Asghar Khan; A.A. Sherpao, chairman of the Pakistan People's Party organization in the Northwest Frontier Province; the opposition Quami Mahaz-e-Azadi party; and many National Assembly deputies. It is clear that the abyss toward which the present administration is pushing the country is visible to the overwhelming majority of Pakistanis. Only in Islamabad, where they are blindly playing up to Washington's ambitions, are they unwilling to see it. But even they, it seems, fear an explosion of popular anger that will sweep the repressive regime away. Here is a curious report published recently by the well-informed Bombay weekly BLITZ: Ziaul Haq has transferred the bulk of his capital abroad and acquired a large plot of land in a Near East country. The question of his possible flight from Pakistan has been discussed with the Americans... Do they sense the inevitable, and are they making preparations?

VINOGRADOV REVIEWS SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

PM051431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[B. Vinogradov article under the rubric "Cambodia Reborn": "Tempered in the Struggle"]

[Excerpt] From the very first days of its existence, the republic was forced to pay paramount attention to defense. The country, which was utterly ravaged during the years of Pol Pot's tyranny and which faced the threat of starvation, had to raise its national economy from the ruins while at the same time forging its shield and creating a regular army. Victories came with experience.

Starting last fall, for instance, the PRK Armed Forces, with the support of Vietnamese volunteers, carried out an offensive along the entire length of the Cambodian-Thai border. In the space of a few months the newspaper PHNOM PENH, printing dispatches from the front, reported that as a result of successful operations by the People's Army, all major reactionary camps on Cambodian territory had been routed. Among them was the Phnom Malai base, where the leaders of "Democratic Kampuchea" used to arrange political shows from time to time, receiving Western journalists and diplomats. The Southeast Asian press called this region -- sometimes in jest, sometimes seriously -- the "capital of Democratic Kampuchea." Reaction's strong point in the region where the borders of the PRK, Laos, and Thailand intersect, where the headquarters of the regional directorate of the "Coalition Government's" troops was located, was also eliminated. A large quantity of weapons, combat hardware, and ammunition was seized. Thousands of bandits gave themselves up or were taken prisoner. Their testimonies gave a clear picture of the demoralization in the "coalition" camp.

It is important to note, the newspaper stressed, that all the PRK's border regions are at present under the full control of its Armed Forces. The republic's legitimate government, elected by the people's will, is exercising full power over all Cambodia's territory.

The Ampil base, where the command of Son Sann's forces was located, was also routed. The "prime minister" himself set off on a tour of Western countries to ask for help. "We will not regain our lost positions, we will fly all over the country like bees, to sting ..." he stated before the trip. He went to Washington, where he received assurances of all-around support at the highest level. The $5 million allocated by Congress will go for the acquisition of weapons for Khmer reaction's formations. U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, on behalf of the White House chief, promised Son Sann that the United States will not desert him in his hour of need and will supply weapons directly to the "Khmer freedom fighters." CIA Director W. Casey, for his part, added that this department approved the decisions adopted. According to the latest reports, Son Sann arrived in Bonn, where he met with FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher and, by all appearances, was satisfied with the outcome of the talks.

Khieu Sampham, who represents the Pol Potists in the "coalition," also toured foreign countries. In an interview with foreign correspondents, he tried to play the part of an optimist. He described the Phnom Malai defeat as "of no military significance" and lied shamelessly about the "acquisition of operational space" on Cambodian territory and about "perfecting guerrilla methods..."

"Being deprived of 'fixed positions,'" he stated, "we went over to the tactics of small sabotage groups. We attack the local administration and community centers and blow up roads and bridges. We count on the support of the international community in our struggle..." Journalists familiar with the region's history and the situation there received the fantasies of Pol Pot's henchman and his attempts to look like a "freedom fighter" with ironic smiles.

Nonetheless, certain circles' official propaganda is now extolling the surviving Pol Pot supporters more actively than ever, depicting them as "martyrs of democracy." Urgent measures are being adopted to save the "Coalition Government" by military force, and weapons and combat equipment for the bandits are being sent through Thailand in a steady stream. The reactionaries have also markedly stepped up their "diplomatic activity," evidently supposing that meetings with Western state leaders will help them to continue illegitimately to hold on to Cambodia's place at the United Nations.

But practice has already shown that support for the Khmer renegades only increases tension and drives the process of improvement of the situation in this part of Southeast Asia to an impasse. This policy is resolutely condemned by the progressive public. It is clear that only the elimination of the Pol Potists as a political and military force and an end to the use of Thailand's territory as a bridgehead for attacking the PRK will pave the way for normalization of the situation.

The fraternal countries of Indochina, which survived the horrors of many years of war, as Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and PRK foreign minister, noted in an interview with NEWSWEEK magazine, are striving for peace with all their might. The PRK Government pursues a consistent, humane policy toward all Cambodians who have broken with reactionary groupings and gone over to the side of the people's power.

In the years since the country's liberation, great successes have been achieved in all spheres of life. Under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party, Cambodia's cities and villages were restored in a short space of time. The country's agriculture satisfies the population's main food requirements. Last year alone, the volume of industrial production in the PRK increased nearly 40 percent.

With the help of their true friends in the socialist countries and overcoming the gravest difficulties arising from the Pol Potists' rule, the Cambodian people have advanced confidently toward independent historical creativity. They have made their choice, and nobody will make them turn aside from their chosen path.

AUCCTU CONDEMNS EXECUTION OF INDONESIAN TU CHIEF

PM051156 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Jun 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Resolute Condemnation"]

[Text] Mohammad Munir, chairman of the Central Organization of Indonesian Trade Unions and former vice chairman of the WFTU, has been executed in Indonesia.

In its statement, the AUCCTU stressed that, like thousands of other trade union figures, M. Munir had been imprisoned for almost 20 years and was deprived of any real opportunity for ensuring his legal defense.

The AUCCTU resolutely condemns this killing, carried out despite thousands of protests worldwide, and joins its voice to the demands of the world's public that violations of human rights in Indonesia be stopped and that all trade union leaders and activists languishing in prison there be freed.

The WFTU is calling the execution a barbaric crime by the Indonesian authorities. The WFTU calls on the working people of all countries to resolutely condemn this inhuman act and demand that the Indonesian authorities stop violating human rights and free all trade union workers who are behind bars.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON ANTONOV TRIAL

Bagci Testimony Ends

LD051843 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Rome June 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Babenko reports:

The interrogation of Omer Bagci, a Turkish citizen, was completed today at the Roman court trying the case of the attempt on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church. Bagci provided Ali Agca a Browning pistol four days before the crime in Rome's St. Peter's Square.

Under the very intensive cross-examination by the chairman of the court Severino Santiapichi and prosecutor Antonio Marini the Turk, who is evasive and vague in his answers and omissions, gave the names of several accomplices belonging to the "Grey Wolves" Turkish underground extreme right-wing terrorist organisation.

From now on, as it is believed by Franco Scotti, a reporter of the influential Roman newspaper LA REPUBBLICA, the perception that was created in the West about the scenario of the plot to remove the pope is changing. As it was established in the course of the present seven court sittings at least another ten Turkish extremists from among the "Grey Wolves" had performed various functions in the course of the preparations for and perpetration of the criminal act of May 13, 1981. The court has not yet succeeded in determining beyond doubt whether Bagci had known Agca before or they had become acquainted only at the time when the pistol was handed over to the hired killer in Milan.

The first phase of the questioning of Agca, that began today and evidently will take quite some time, concerns the circumstances in which the Browning pistol was smuggled into Italy, since at the present time this is precisely the charge against the Turkish neo-fascist who has already been sentenced for life in Italy for the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul the Second.

When answering questions put by the presiding judge Agca admitted that in March 1981 together with his accomplice Oral Celik (who is a fugitive from justice to this day) he bought in Vienna not one but four identical Brownings. Agca took one of them and it was from it that the shots in St. Peter's Square were fired. The other three pistols remained in the possession of Celik and another accomplice, also a Turk, Abdullah Katli, who several months prior to that, immediately after Agca's escape from a Turkish prison, had provided him with a false passport.

The money for the purchase of the pistols was supplied by the very same Oral Celik. As admitted by Agca, the Turkish extremists needed them for terrorist activities in Western Europe. The clip of a Browning pistol of this type can contain fourteen cartridges, the defendant said, but I put only 13 in it fearing that otherwise it might jam.

Agca's questioning has only begun and one thing is clear: In the course of the trial he will yet put on many more guises. Commenting on today's change in Agca's behavior (after his previous refusals to speak and the statement that he is "Jesus Christ") one of the lawyers attending the trial said: "He's a real chameleon. Agca is in excellent control of his emotions".

In the opinion of ANSA agency the Turkish criminal today played the role of a "repentant" terrorist, and is capable with ease of switching to any other role.

Agca's interrorgation will be continued tomorrow.

Agca Sending 'Coded Threat'

LD052200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1259 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jun (TASS) -- The mystical revelations of the Turkish terrorist Agca, who made an attempt on the life of the pope, have demonstrated to all what his statements are worth, says MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI in its 9 June issue. Even while the investigation was still in progress, it became clear that not one word he said could be believed. He changed his testimony as soon as it became apparent that the facts refuted his assertions.

"Is he mad? Is he feigning stupidity? Or is Agca simply playing for time, and are his words an agreed signal to those who understand their true meaning?" the weekly asks.

"It is being suggested in the Italian press that the Turkish terrorist might name some high-ranking personage involved in the attempt, and that the show he is putting on is a coded threat to his accomplices, who have remained outside the investigation's purview and have the power to assist Agca in his present situation. The investigation documents say, with good reason, that Agca is concealing part of the truth, in order to use it when the moment is propitious to buy his freedom," the article says.

Omer Bagci, the man who gave Agca the pistol used in the attempt, appears before the court. He twists and turns so much that the president of the court involuntarily exclaims: "We seem to be in Sicily." Indeed, Bagci, like the Sicilian mafiosi, renounces his own testimony and pleads a bad memory. Despite his obvious wish to present himself as merely an innocent lamb, drawn by chance into the plot, it clearly emerges that at least another four members of the Turkish neofascist organization "The Grey Wolves" participated in preparing the attempt.

MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI stresses that this means that a new investigation is essential. It means that prosecutor Ilario Martella, who so carefully worked out the version about "Bulgarian complicity" from what he was supplied with by the CIA, ignored the real plot by the Turkish neofascists. But the main thing that the court should do is discover who was behind the Grey Wolves. Then it will become clear how Agca in prison was provided, and by whom, with the information about people he did not know, about places he had not visited, and about incidents at which he was not present.

"Who benefits?" -- The answer to this classical question of ancient Roman legal practice could provide a great deal. If the court should wish to do what was not done during the investigation, it will become clear that the "Bulgarian trail" leads not to Sofia or Moscow. Its "return address" is the CIA, United States, the weekly points out in conclusion.

NOVOYE VREMYA Cited

LD052306 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1427 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 5 June (TASS) -- The weekly NOVOYE VREMYA says in its 7 June issue that the trial in Rome in the case of the attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II is a large-scale political and propaganda operation forming part of the notorious "crusade" against world socialism, an act of ideological subversion which was carefully planned and vigorously implemented. Not a single piece of real evidence to prove the terrorist's concoctions has been presented so far. In spite of this, for almost 3 years the bourgeois mass media in the West have been going on non-stop about the "Bulgarian connection" in the attempt to assassinate John Paul II. The objective is clear: to manipulate foreign public opinion and to give the man in the street a clear impression of "Bulgarian guilt."

Noting that the prosecution case is weak and dubious, NOVOYE VREMYA says: "The supporters of the 'Bulgarian version' have not concealed the fact that they are counting on the appearance in court of 'new witnesses,' on 'new revelations' which they expect to reinforce the slanderous charges laid against Sergey Antonov and his fellow countrymen. These hopes mean that the testimony of the principal and sole witness for the prosecution, the criminal Agca, ultimately proves nothing. If the reverse were the case, it would be declared 'sufficient.'"

But are the new witnesses important enough to back up Agca's fabrications? If they are only brought into court in order to develop and supplement the "Bulgarian version," their appearance will only prove that forces which are active behind the scenes -- the special services of a number of Western countries, above all the CIA -- have been able to manipulate yet another person or several persons, to force them to give testimony which has been prepared in advance. The fact that their fables will contain some individual facts, including some which can be verified, changes nothing. "The most important thing lies elsewhere: The meaning of these facts will be distorted and falsely interpreted," the weekly stresses.

In the West, it is often asked whether the defense will be satisfied if Sergey Antonov and his fellow countrymen are acquitted for lack of proof or insufficiency of evidence. People who are devoting all their time and effort to exposing the anti-Bulgarian provocation answer this question with a decisive "no." They say "no" to such a verdict, firstly, for the sake of Antonov himself and his comrades. Their good name must be cleared without any reservations. Secondly, such a verdict is unacceptable for the sake of simple human justice, since lack of proof means that justice is impotent. The criminals who are guilty of organizing the assassination attempt on St. Peter's Square are at large. They must be found and punished in accordance with the law. Finally, such a verdict is unacceptable for the sake of restoring a healthy climate in international relations. The "Antonov case" is not only a slander against Antonov; it is also a provocation against Bulgaria and the entire world of socialism. This act of ideological subversion, which is poisoning East-West relations, must be completely exposed. Its organizers and implementers must be condemned as enemies of peace and good-neighborly cooperation.

Is it not time to suggest that a legal action should be brought against the persons and organizations which are guilty of slander and calumny against Antonov and socialist Bulgaria, an action for compensation for the moral, material, and physical harm that has been done to all those who have been defamed?

The mass campaign of solidarity with Antonov and his fellow countrymen, with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, with the entire world of socialism, against which psychological warfare is being waged, is an essential condition for the successful exposure of the provocation. The more massive and decisive the protest by progressive world public opinion against the trial which has begun in Rome, a trial without precedent in judicial practice and international relations, the less chance the organizers and implementers of this anti-Bulgarian and antisocialist ideological subversion will have of its succeeding.

SOVIET-ITALIAN TRADE GROWS BY 20 PERCENT IN 1984

LD051736 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow May 5 TASS -- Trade between Italy and the Soviet Union grew last year by almost 20 per cent as compared to 1983, a press conference in Moscow today was told by the president of the Italo-Soviet Chamber of Commerce Rinaldo Ossola. He supported the idea of the establishment of economic ties between the CMEA and the EEC, stressing that all grounds for this existed.

FURTHER ON PONOMAREV MEETING WITH FRG CP GROUP

PM051515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A German Communist Party [DPKP] delegation headed by Kurt Fritsch, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the DKP Board, is in the Soviet Union. The delegation includes comrades-in-arms of Ernst Thaelmann, people who took part in the antifascist resistance movement, former inmates of Nazi concentration camps, and party veterans. Apart from Moscow, the FRG Communists visited sites associated with the defeat of Hitlerite fascism.

On 31 May, the DKP delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department. On behalf of the DKP leadership and all FRG Communists, K. Fritsch expressed full understanding and support for the CPSU's policy. Increasingly broad strata of the FRG's working people pin their hopes for the preservation of peace on Moscow and its constructive policy of peace and struggle against the arms race. The delegation members stressed that the DKP, guided by E. Thaelmann's precepts, will continue to strengthen its friendship with the CPSU, spread the truth about its peace-loving, creative policy, and struggle to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil.

B.N. Ponomarev warmly thanked the veterans of the German workers and communist movement, who are continuing to actively uphold communist ideals to this day, doing invaluable work among young people and in educating the new generation of West German Communists and handing on their own rich experience to them. This combination of the older generation's experience and the young Communists' enthusiasm is the guarantee of the party's staunchness and of its successes in the struggle for the vital interests of the masses of working people.

The meeting took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

PASOK VICTORY SHOWS GREEKS REJECT RIGHT-WING POLICY

LD050718 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 5 Jun 85

["Convincing Victory" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- The results of the parliamentary elections in Greece have convincingly shown that the Greek people rejects the policy of the right-wing who come out for the country's subordination to Western economic and military-political interests. Having recalled that the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) has outpolled the right-wing opposition with almost 5 percent margin, PRAVDA writes today:

"The trial of forces" was marked by very acute struggle. The more so noteworthy and weighty is the contribution which has been made to the triumph of democratically-minded electors by the Communist Party of Greece which has retained previous representation in parliament. In difficult conditions when the cardinal question, what path the country will follow, was being decided, the Greek Communists were selflessly fighting to defeat reaction.

By their vote the Greek people supported in no uncertain terms the policy of the progressive changes, the newspaper stresses. The Greek people appreciated the steps that were made by the government in the recent years, aimed at consolidating peace and preserving detente, the Greek initiatives aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race. The broad masses favourably responded to the measures aimed at democratization of social life in the country.

Certainly it would be not easy to have that course continued. The economic position of Greece remains serious. And Greece's NATO and Common Market partners will hardly stop opposing Athens' legitimate striving for defending the country's national interests, the independent line in international affairs. In Washington they have already been in a hurry to meaningfully declare that the United States hopes, as before, to preserve its bases in Greece.

Time will show, PRAVDA writes in conclusion, how consistent will be the course of progressive transformations during the second term in the office of the PASOK government.

Anti-NATO Feeling Increasing

LD052249 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1858 GMT 5 Jun 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpts] The swearing in of the new Greek Government formed by Andreas Papandreou has taken place in Athens.

The majority of the Greek population warmly welcomes the victory of Andreas Papandreou and his PASOK party at the recent parliamentary elections. The PASOK triumph is also being discussed in Western capitals. The commentaries in the Western, including the U.S., press are didactic in tone, reflecting the strivings of the NATO bosses to tell Greece which policy it must adhere to in international affairs, how to resolve complicated economic problems. The inflation rate in Greece amounts to 20 percent, the highest in Europe, while the level of unemployment is 10 percent. To a large extent, this is the result of Greece's attachment to the West's closed military and economic groupings.

The PASOK victory at the parliamentary elections has caused disquiet in the West. The London TIMES wrote straightforwardly: Can the West continue to coexist with Andreas Papandreou? A correspondent of the CBS television company reported from Athens: Papandreou's clear victory at the elections opens up the way for the implementation of his threat to close U.S. bases in Greece after their lease expires in 1988. One of the prime minister's advisers confirmed that these plans remained in force and that talks are already being held with the United States about this. He noted that this decision was final. The CBS television company stresses that the loss of the bases in Greece would weaken NATO's defenses in the vulnerable eastern Mediterranean.

Another U.S. television company notes in a report from Athens that anti-American feelings in the country, which are focused on the demand to remove U.S. bases from Greek territory, are still strong.

A White House representative made a statement about Papandreou's party's victory in the parliamentary elections. He spoke of the U.S. desire to retain its military bases in Greece and its intention to hold talks on this question.

Naturally, it is as yet too early to speak about how this question will be resolved. However, the Greek people have clearly come out for Greece to conduct an independent foreign policy, for it not to be a NATO appendage, and for it to be active in the international arena in the interests of peace, detente and disarmament. It is these anti-NATO, antimilitarist feelings on the territory of ancient Hellas which are arousing disquiet among those who are striving to retain their military bases in Greece at any cost.

YEFIMOV ATTENDS FINNISH EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM051409 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] Colonel Y.A. Honkanen, military, naval, and air attache at the Finnish Embassy in the USSR, held a reception on the 67th anniversary of the Finnish Defense Forces. Marshal of Aviation A.I. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, and other Soviet generals, admirals, and officers attended.

A. Karhila, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, and military, naval, and air attaches at foreign embassies in Moscow also attended.

SWEDISH MEDIA CRITICIZED FOR ANTI-SOVIETISM

PM051210 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[A. Domikov "Rejoinder": "The Drug of Confrontation"]

[Text] Sweden is one of the countries with a high per capita number of periodical publications, radio receivers, and television sets. Nevertheless, their role far from always helps the growth of mutual understanding and the expansion of cooperation between peoples. The press organs of that country's bourgeois circles are permanently tuned to anti-Soviet wavelengths. As a rule, they present the USSR's foreign policy line in a false light and groundlessly accuse the Soviet Union of unfriendly intentions toward Sweden and the other north European countries.

For example, someone called K.J. Goldmann recently claimed DAGENS NYHETER that the USSR is "sabotaging" the policy of Swedish neutrality. He asserted that the USSR is supposedly deliberately violating Sweden's sea and air borders. Furthermore, the Soviet denials and convincing explanations on this issue are essentially either ignored or misinterpreted.

The lack of objectivity and the prejudice of major newspapers like EXPRESSEN and SVENSKA DAGBLADET have also been noticed by representatives of several Western countries, including Sweden's neighbors. These newspapers and their masters are obviously claiming the role of some independent force placed above Swedish society. They impose their own way of thinking and their own evaluation of different events on their readers.

The systematic and concerted attacks against the USSR and the other socialist community countries cannot but have a negative effect on Swedish citizens and sow suspicion toward the Soviet Union. All this is covered up beneath routine reference to the so-called "freedom of the press and of expression."

A noteworthy study prepared by J. Westerstahl and F. Johansson, staffers of the Goteborg University Faculty of State Law, analyzes the ideological aspects of the methods of news presentation by the country's mass news media. "Confrontational journalism," which totally obscures the essence of the questions under discussion, is presently being practiced in Sweden, the authors stress. No attempt is made to cite arguments and facts. Instead, artificially fanned emotions are pushed to the foreground. Much space is given to negative reports (violence, catastrophes, all kinds of scandal, and so on). In the opinion of the study's authors, such journalism can have negative political effects, since at present the interests of individual groups, enterprises, and parties predominate in the mass news media, and this will ultimately damage Sweden's state interests.

There you have it, and it is difficult to disagree with this conclusion.

RADIO, TV PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH NETHERLANDS

LD051744 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- A protocol on cooperation between the USSR State Committee of Television and Radio Broadcasting and Dutch Television in 1985-1986 was signed here today.

The protocol provides for a further development of cooperation between the USSR and the Netherlands in the field of television in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

The document was signed by the Chairman of the USSR State Committee of Television and Radio Broadcasting S. Lapin and the Director General of Dutch Television K. Enkelaar.

PRAVDA REPORTS END OF ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN TALKS

PM051328 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Without Result"]

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jun -- For the third time this year, Egyptian-Israeli talks have been held here which discussed the "entire range of relations between the two countries." A U.S. delegation also participated in the talks. Like the previous meetings, the present meeting ended without result.

At the same time, it was not entirely similar to the previous meetings. The pro-Israeli stance of Washington, the third party to the talks, was seen more clearly than before. Moving away from its role of "passive observer," the U.S. delegation recommended that the Tabah problem be resolved by means of a territorial commission. The United States, observers are noting, has thereby essentially openly supported Israel's claims to a section of Sinai that Egypt considers its own.

ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON VIEWED

LD052303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 5 Jun 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov; commentary by Kim Gerasimov]

[Text] According to the Western news agencies, Israel is completing the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon, which they invaded 3 years ago, on 6 June, 1982. Over to our commentator, Kim Gerasimov.

As reported by those same agencies, the Israeli soldiers are returning home deeply demoralized. They are not accustomed to defeat, having been taught to be intoxicated by the omnipotence of their arms. Those arms, however, including the very latest from America, have proved impotent in the face of the courage of the Lebanese resistance fighters. The resistance has not been broken, much less crushed. Even the evacuation is having to be carried out under fire from the patriots. Representatives of many different Israeli political parties are now saying that not one of the objectives of the invasion of Lebanon has been achieved. Indeed, they have not succeeded in destroying the PLO, which has been based in Lebanon on the basis of appropriate inter-Arab agreements; they have not succeeded, either, in turning Lebanon into a puppet state by tying it hand and foot with enslaving agreements. In a word: defeat -- if not military, then political.

The friends of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples cannot but rejoice sincerely over this, but their joy, alas, is incomplete. Yes, the Israeli troops are leaving Lebanon in disgrace; but they are leaving behind them the burnt-out districts of Beirut and other cities, houses in the villages that have been blown up with dynamite and flattened by bulldozers, and chopped-down apple orchards and olive groves. Above all, they leave behind them thousands upon thousands of graves, unending tears, and hatred.

The main distinguishing feature of the whole Israeli operation in Lebanon has been bestial cruelty. And it has not at all been a matter of the Israeli Government being innately bloodthirsty -- rather, it has been cold calculation. The aim of the murders in Lebanon was to intimidate the Palestinians on the occupied West Bank and the Arabs generally; and, having intimidated them, to force them to renounce their struggle to solve the key problem of a Near East settlement, the Palestinian question.

True, the attempt to intimidate the Arabs failed; but Israel's aggression against Lebanon has greatly worsened the situation in the Near East and raised new obstacles across the path towards a comprehensive peace settlement in the region. In this, Tel Aviv undeniably succeeded.

Now, as we sum up the results of 3 years of Israeli occupation of a considerable part of Lebanon, it is appropriate to ask ourselves the question, why did this occupation succeed at all? Well, first of all because it relied, as always, on the unlimited support of the United States. As was recently confirmed by the outgoing U.S. ambassador in Tel Aviv, Lewis, contrary to its repeated assurances, the United States knew 6 months in advance that Lebanon was going to be invaded. They knew and didn't lift a finger to prevent it. On the contrary, they helped to prepare the invasion by supplying arms and ammunition. And during the occupation, they collaborated directly with the aggressor by sending their marines to Lebanon and forcing the Lebanese to sign the enslaving agreement of 16 May 1983 with Israel. Later, as you know, comrades, Lebanon renounced that agreement.

There were two further factors that Tel Aviv took into account when preparing the aggression. The first was the split in the Arab ranks caused by the Camp David agreements, and the second was the sad fact that two of the major anti-imperialist forces in the Near and Middle East, Iran and Iraq, had been drawn into a fraticidal war, which was truly manna from heaven for Israel. It would be difficult, nay impossible, to imagine 6 June 1982 if a monolithic front of resistance to imperialism and Zionism had existed in the region.

Yes, the Israeli troops are at last leaving Lebanon. But they leave behind them mines: their agents who are inflaming conflict among the various communities; and the puppet so-called Army of Southern Lebanon, which has only to cry for help to bring the Israeli tanks once again surging across the frontier. The main stake is still on the contradictions and the lack of unity in the Arab ranks; and it depends solely on the anti-imperialist unity of all the states of the region whether Israel and the United States will again be able to make use of this weapon.

VASILYEV: U.S., ISRAEL CAUSED LEBANON TRAGEDY

LD051230 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

June 6 is a tragic day in the history of Lebanon. Three years ago the Israeli military, having flouted the sovereignty and independence of that neighbouring Arab state, unleashed against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples a war of aggression which carried away tens of thousands human lives and which inflicted a great damage upon Lebanon's national economy. In the south of the country blood is still being spilt, civilians -- women, old men and children are perishing. The outrages of the Israeli military and provocative, subversive actions of its agents are leading to a sharp heightening of the situation and preservation of tension in Beirut and a number of other areas.

The responsibility for the tragedy of Lebanon is borne, along with Israeli "hawks", also by their U.S. supproters. The pronouncements of high-placed representatives of the U.S. Administration and Israel's ruling Zionist top line-up irrefutable show that Washington was well informed of the impending criminal invasion and actually approved it.

Acting jointly with the Israeli interventionists, American Marines then took a direct part in punitive operations against Lebanese and Palestinians, artillery guns of ships of the U.S. fleet, including the New Jersey battleship systematically bombarded Lebanese towns and villages, American aviation bombed them.

But the Lebanese patriots did not bow to the occupationists. Under their strikes interventionist forces of the United States and its NATO allies left Lebanon. Sustaining every day losses, Israeli troops were compelled to withdraw from a considerable part of the Lebanese territory. Meanwhile, despite the obvious failure of the aggressive designs, Tel Aviv by no means gave up its plans of expansion. The notorious "security zone" is being established along the northern Israeli frontier. Hundreds of Israeli "advisers" and their flunkeys from the "Army of Southern Lebanon" will be bossing in it, according to statements of the Israeli prime minister and other officials. In other words, this is an attempt to annex part of the Lebanese territory. At the same time Tel Aviv insolently usurped the "right" to hit strikes on other areas of Lebanon "in case of need."

The criminal war of aggression in Lebanon met firm condemnation on the part of the progressive international public (?but) turned into a major military-political problem also for Israel itself where the anti-war movement is growing with every passing day, and still firmer become the demands that an end be put to the course of military ventures and brigandage.

Just as other criminal wars that were unleashed by Israel against Arab neighbours, the aggression in Lebanon has shown that problems of the Middle East region cannot be solved through the force of arms. To have a genuine fair settlement in that region what is required are joint constructive efforts of all parties to the conflict, a comprehensive approach taking into account the interests and the rights of all peoples and states of the Middle East. Above all -- renunciation by imperialist-Zionist circles of their policy of aggression and separate deals, unconditional withdrawal of the Israel troops from all occupied Arab lands, the exercise of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine to national self-determination and to have an independent state of their own.

USSR GREETS JORDAN LEADERS ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

PM051117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "On the Holiday"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan conveying congratulations to him and the friendly Jordanian people on the country's Independence Day national holiday. In the reply telegram, the Jordanian king expressed sincere gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the congratulations. The USSR Council of Ministers has cabled its congratulations to Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i on Independence Day. In the reply telegram, the Jordanian head of government expressed gratitude for the congratulations.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ARGENTINA

PM051147 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 85 orning dition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests of Argentina"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, led by Antanas Barkauskas, vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, arrived here on June 3 for an official visit at the invitation of the National Congress of Argentina. The delegation comprised USSR Supreme Soviet eputies A.K. Melnichenko, N.E. Mustafayev, B.N. Pastukhov, and A.V. Sheludyakova.

The guests were met at the Argentine capital's international airport by National Congress Senators C. Gomez Centruion, F. (Mauum), E. (Makem), and L. Leon, Deputies C. Gonzalez Pastor, M. Rodriguez, M. Arabolasa, J. Belarrinaga, and other officials. O.K. Kvasov, USSR ambassador to Argentina, was among the welcoming committee. On the same day, the Soviet delegation visited the National Congress of Argentina, where they met Juan Carlos Pugliese, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies.

A. Barkauskas said that this visit by Soviet parliamentarians is a return visit following last year's trip by a delegation of the National Congress of Argentina to Moscow. He noted the positive significance of the reestablishment of parliamentary ties between the two countries and stressed the importance of bilateral cooperation, in the development of which there are still certain reserves.

Parliamentarians, said the leader of the Soviet delegation, can and must make a still greater contribution to solving the problems of preserving world peace and averting the threat of thermonuclear war. In this connection, he favorably commented on Argentina's position on a number of international issues.

Juan Carlos Pugliese, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, stressed when receiving the delegation that the people of Argentina have great respect for the Soviet Union, for its successes in the social and economic fields, and paid tribute to its efforts in the struggle for peace. He said the Argentine side was willing to further develop ties and cooperation with the Soviet Union in various fields.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the present official visit by the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet will help deepen and develop ties between the supreme legislative bodies of the two states and further increase mutual understanding between them.

GORBACHEV, DEMICHEV, OTHERS VISIT ART EXHIBIT

LD051848 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today visited the All-Union Art Exhibition devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, displayed at Moscow's central exhibition hall. He spoke highly of the works shown at the exhibition.

During his tour of the exhibition, Comrade Gorbachev was accompanied by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Shauro, head of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department; Comrade Ponomarev, chairman of the Board of USSR Arists Union; and Comrade Ugarov, president of USSR Academy of Arts.

MOLDAVIAN CP PLENUM NOTES MINISTRY SHORTCOMINGS

PM060937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 85 First Edition p 2

[Report by N. Gladilin, chief of PRAVDA's public reception center: "Improving Efficiency: From the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Kishinev -- The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum yesterday discussed the Republic party organization's tasks in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

Moldavia's national economy today comprises a developed power industry and machine building, and intensive agriculture and processing industry. However, life does not stand still. It dictates the need for further growth and the attainment of new, qualitative changes in the economy. Therefore, in assessing what has been done, the keynote speaker, S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Republican Communist Party Central Committee, and N. Tsyu, first secretary of Kagulskiy Party Raykom, I. Russu, first secretary of Slobodzeyskiy Party Raykom, N. Khudyakova, worker at the Tiraspol baby food plant, and others who spoke in the debate compared the results achieved with the potential and exposed the errors that have taken place and their causes.

The laggardness in the development of light industry was spoken of with concern at the plenum. More than one-third of the sector's associations and enterprises are failing to cope with the 5-year plan targets and are considerably in debt as regards the output of goods. The quality of many articles is unsatisfactory. Last year only 14 percent of the new types of articles that were put into production in the Republic were assigned to the top category.

There was criticism of the Republican Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (Minister I. Demichenko). The defects in its work had been pointed out before, but the shortcomings are being rectified too slowly. The Ministry of the Food Industry (Minister A. Chekoy) has also fallen well behind the 5-year plan targets.

The party organizations of the administration and production subunits of these and a number of other ministries, it was stated from the plenum platform, must become more militant, exert more influence on the state of affairs, and be more exacting toward the Communist leaders at all levels. The same demands were made on certain party gorkoms and raykoms, such as Rybnitskiy, Rezinskiy, Dondyushanskiy and Floreshtskiy, which still do not devote sufficient attention to the economy and tolerate irregular production and the disrupting of targets.

A comprehensive long-term program has been elaborated in the Republic for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and measures are being adopted to renew production capital on an up-to-date basis.

However, levers for the intensification of production are not being fully utilized. Various kinds of disproportions in capital investments are still a problem, and plan discipline is violated. Stagnation and the fear of radical changes in production technology and organization are again holding things back. It is no accident that last year more than one-half of the ministries and departments failed to fulfill targets for new machinery. The greatest backwardness was allowed to occur by the Republican Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Ministry of Communications, and Gosstroy, and the kolkhoz council. The problem of the mechanization of manual labor, which amounts to 33.5 percent of labor, is being resolved extremely slowly.

Many remarks were dictated by concern for the further buildup of the potential of the Republic's agro-industrial complex. In the last 4 years, the average volume of output from the Moldavian countryside has increased by 12.6 percent compared with that achieved in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Positive changes are taking place in livestock raising. It is becoming increasingly profitable. Since the beginning of the year, considerably more milk, meat, and eggs have been sold to the state than in the same period last year. Valuable experience has been accumulated in work using progressive techniques in the fields and lifestock units. If all party raykoms and primary party organizations were able to apply this experience, the results would be even better. But the trouble is, it was stated in the speeches, that scientific achievements and the frontrunners' successes are by no means meeting with support everywhere.

In every zone there are dozens of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises that retard the overall development. Some entire rayons fell behind the pace set by the 5-year plan, while Kaushanskiy and Kriulyanskiy Rayons even had lower average annual levels of output. Such defects in work, the plenum participants noted, are a direct legacy of the errors committed by party raykoms in the selection and placing of cadres and the inability or reluctance of the leaders of certain ministries and agro-industrial associations to evaluate the true potential and needs of every farm.

Particular emphasis was placed on the need to step up monitoring of the progress of land reclamation in the Republic. Its present scale is less than it could be. In this connection, there was criticism of the Moldmeliovodstroy Trust and the Yugvodstroy Association and their leaders A. Yurchuk and R. Kaprovskiy.

The speakers expressed particular dissatisfaction with the major shortcomings in construction work. It was frankly stated that the leaders of the Republic's Ministry of Construction, headed by Minister N. Uzun, display too little initiative for radical improvements. As a result, for Kishinev, for instance, the plan for the assimilation of capital investments in the first 4 months of the year was only 86 percent fulfilled.

The plenum participants criticized the Republic's Ministries of Trade and Consumer Services and the Moldavian Petrobsoyuz for shortcomings in trade and services to the population and in the selection of cadres. The decision of the primary party organization at the Ministry of Trade, which severely reprimanded Minister M. Cholak, with an entry on his service record, and reprimanded his deputy, A. Gonchar, also with an entry on his service record, was supported.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee report, it was noted in the speeches, has been of tremendous assistance to the Republic's party organization in improving the style and methods of all work and has helped to increase efficiency and promote the improved organization of ideological and political education.

However, it is necessary to strive still more persistently to implement its demands. In the period of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the report and election campaign, it is important to self-critically expose everything that hinders the attainment of better results and step up exactingness toward party organizations, the elected aktiv, and every Communist.

The plenum was addressed by I. I. Sakhnyuk, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Machine Building Department.

The plenum decided to convene the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Congress on 23 January 1986.

HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS DISCIPLINED

PM051116 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 85 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report under the rubric "After Criticism": "Relieved of Duties"]

[Text] "Up in Arms Against Criticism" was the title of the report published in PRAVDA 29 January. It was discussed at a session of Krasnodar CPSU Kraykon. N. Kondratenko, secretary of the party kraykom, has informed the editorial bureau that the criticism was considered correct. Blatant violations of the housing law, the procedure for the distribution of truck gardens, the use of official motor transportation, and other shortcomings were indeed permitted in the production activity of the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways' Crimean Road Repair and Construction Administration No 1 and the Azov-Black Sea Highway Administration.

It is reported that the Oktyabrskiy CPSU Raykom Bureau of Krasnodar City has issued a stern party reprimand to N. Seden and relieved him of his duties as secretary of the Highway Administration's primary party organization.

V. Afoshchenko also had party proceedings instituted against him. The CPSU Kraykom Bureau deemed it impossible for him to be further employed as chief of the Highway Administration.

KAZAKHSTAN TU COUNCIL PLENUM ELECTS NEW SECRETARY

PM051302 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Jun 85 p 1

[Unattributed report under general heading "Trade Union Council Plenums"]

[Text] A plenum of the Kazakh Republican Trade Union Council was held in Alma-Ata. Its participants discussed the tasks of the republic's trade union organization on the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum decisions and the fitting welcome of the 27th party congress. V.K. Kadyrbayev, chairman of the Kazakh Trade Union Council, delivered a report at the plenum.

The plenum discussed an organizational question. D. Ye. Abdrakhimova was relieved of her duties as secretary of the Kazakh Trade Union Council in connection with her transfer to other work. The plenum elected S.M. Shalakhmetova secretary of the Kazakh Republican Trade Union Council.

K. T. Turysov, secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

AZERBAIJAN REPORTS TWO NEW APPOINTMENTS

WA031400 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 22 May carries on page 2 a pair of 60-word items announcing the appointment of Murad Mamed ogly Ashurov to the post of chairman of the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking AzSSR, and of Beybalu Magomed Soltan ogly Adygezalov to the post of chairman of the State Committee for the Protection of Nature AzSSR, both by ukase of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet. The announcements are dated 21 May 1985 and are signed by K. Khalilov, chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet, and R. Kaziyeva, secretary of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet.

MARCHUK AT ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS EXHIBITION

LD051331 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The major exhibition of the year, Scientific and Technological Progress-85, opened today at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements [VDNKH]. Our correspondent Leonid Lazarevich reports from the exhibition.

The exhibition was opened today by Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk, chairman of the VDNKH Exhibition Committee.

[Begin recording] [Lazarevich] Guriy Ivanovich, what is the difference between this exhibition and earlier ones?

[Marchuk] The exhibition is a synthesis of the creativity directed toward scientific and technological progress in all spheres of the national economy. The main Exhibition Committee that opened the exhibition today wanted to concentrate under one roof various directions of scientific and technological progress -- machine building, computer technology, chemistry, consumer products and agro-industrial complexes, and I think that it also gives one an opportunity to view everything done today in our country. One of the major features of the exhibition is the huge computerization. I think this is the first such exhibition where almost everything is connected with processing information and using computer technology for optimizing technological processes. And it is everywhere.

[Lazarevich] Guriy Ivanovich, the task was set to make the level of labor productivity the highest in the world. How does the technology exhibited here fit this task?

[Marchuk] This technology is in full compliance with the trend that is manifesting itself in our economy. Everything at this exhibition is of the highest world level. This is the goal for which all of industry and the national economy should strive. We have no other way than that of intensive economy, and it can be seen here. I think that this is the path everybody should become aware of in order to implement it.

[Lazarevich] The main problem is still that of implementation. Will this exhibition help to shorten the path from experimental models to serial production?

[Marchuk] Every exhibition serves this cause, and this exhibition is a special one. I think that it will definitely help many to understand this complex set of scientific-technological tasks and implement them. [end recording]

MINISTER EXPLAINS LAND RECLAMATION PROGRAM

LD051511 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- "Improved lands, which amount to 12 per cent of all farmland in the country, now account for more than a third of farm produce, including the entire cotton and rice harvest, three quarters of the vegetable harvest and about a half of all fruits and grapes". This was stated at a press conference today by the Minister of Land Improvement and Water Conservancy of the USSR Nikolay Vasilyev. He said that work to improve land was proceeding at a rapid pace: Irrigated areas were doubled during the twenty years and drained areas were almost trebled.

The minister stressed that land improvement plays a key role in the further intensification of agricultural production in the USSR, in creating guaranteed food stocks.

"Our aim is to increase areas of improved land by 50 per cent within a comparative short period of time", he said. "This will enable us to get from them almost a half of the entire farm produce regardless of weather fluctuations. It is also intended to make extensive use of means of automation in distributing water and watering".

The minister recalled that a long-term programme of land improvement and increasing the payback of improved land, spanning a period to the end of the present century, was adopted at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in October 1984. The fulfilment of the programme will take place in conditions of a shortage of water resources in a number of the country's southern regions. The USSR is rich in water resources but the southern regions account only for 16 per cent of them. To overcome the deficit it is intended to build new hydrotechnical installations, water reservoirs, big canals and redistribute a part of the flow of Siberian rivers and rivers in the European north of the country.

The diversion of a part of the flow of the northern rivers into the basins of the Caspian and Azov Seas (about six cubic kilometres a year) will help increase irrigated areas in the region between the Volga and Don Rivers and in the Northern Caucasus, Nikolay Vasilyev noted. It is also intended to divert a part of the flow of Siberian rivers to areas to the east of the Urals, Central Asia and Kazakhstan to further develop irrigated agriculture there and improve the supply of water for domestic and industrial needs.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE

LD051733 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] In recent years, large-scale irrigation has helped to transform the extensive Akdala Massif which borders on Lake Balkhash. A conference took place today with the participation of Balkhash rayon, party, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol officials. It noted certain successes in the struggle for the harvest and to raise the productivity of cattle in spite of the complicated winter and spring weather conditions. At the same time, shortcomings were revealed and specific measures outlined to eliminate them. Tasks were set for improving care of crops, increasing the amount of fodder laid in, raising the production and sale to the state of grain, meat, milk and other products; improving political and organizational work; and intensifying the demands on the cadres.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the conference. In Balkhash Rayon he inspected the crops that had been sown and conversed with workers and specialists.

USSR LAUNCHES 'SOYUZ T-13' MANNED SPACECRAFT

LD060850 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- In accordance with the program for the exploration of outer space the Soviet Union launched the "Soyuz T-13" spacecraft at 10.40 Moscow time today. It is piloted by a crew consisting of mission commander, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Colonel Vladimir Dzhanibekov and board engineer, Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Viktor Savinykh.

The program of the flight of the "Soyuz T-13" spacecraft provides for the conduct of joint work with the orbital research station "Salyut-7". At the present time the station which has been in the earth orbit for over three years now continues its flight in a mothballed state.

The on-board systems of "Soyutz T-13" are functioning normally. The crew feel well. Cosmonauts Dzhanibekov and Savinykh have begun work under the flight progrsm.

Biography of Commander

LD060931 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Colonel Vladimir Dzhanibekov, 43, Two Times Hero of the Soviet Union, who commands the "Soyuz T-13" spaceship today launched into a near-earth orbit, was born in the Iskandar community in the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan. Upon graduation from the Higher Air Force School in Yeisk in 1965, he served as an instructor in the Soviet Air Force.

He joined the cosmonauts' team in 1970 and between 1978 and 1984 made four space flights. He commanded the visiting crews to the orbital research stations "Salyut-6" and "Salyut-7," including two international crews with the participation of a Mongolian and a French cosmonaut.

Vladimir Dzhanibekov is a member of the CPSU.

Biography of Engineer

LD060432 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- Flight engineer of "Soyuz T-13" that was placed in earth orbit today Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR, Viktor Savinykh, is 45 years old. He was born in Berezkiniy village in the Korov region (northern Russia). He graduated from the Perm Technical School of Rail Transport, then served in the Soviet Army. After graduating from the Moscow Institute of Engineers for Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography he worked at a design bureau. He was engaged in developing instruments for spacecraft and took part in controlling spacecraft flights.

Viktor Savinykh joined the cosmonauts' unit in 1978. In 1981 he made a 75-day space flight as flight engineer of the main expedition of the "Salyut-6" orbital station. Viktor Savinykh is a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

BORDER GUARDS LEADERS INTERVIEWED ON WORK

General Matrosov

PM301553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 85 First Edition p 2

[Interview with Army General V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops, by unidentified PRAVDA reporter: "Always on Guard"; date and place not given -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpts] On the eve of Border Guards Day, Army General V.A. Matrosov answered a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

[Reporter] It is well known that the guarding of the state border is a component of the defense of the socialist fatherland. What tasks are the border guards resolving today?

[Matrosov] As in the past, so today the Soviet border guards see their main task in ensuring the inviolability of our motherland's sacred borders.

The efforts of the Communists, Komsomol members, and all border guards are aimed primarily at further improving the guarding of the border and raising their combat readiness and vigilance. We are obliged to do this by the complex international situation. The United States and its allies are accompanying their aggressive preparations on earth and in space with the further intensification of their espionage and subversive activity. They are not sparing efforts or funds to build up acts of ideological subversion and are attempting to send emissaries to us and to use any legal and illegal opportunities to send ideological contraband across the border.

The Soviet Union is visited by millions of foreign guests every year. The border guards are the first to greet them on the threshold of our home and to give them a cordial reception. But they know how to distinguish real friends from foes, who are turned back at the gate, as they say.

For 67 years now, the border guards have been standing unremitting guard at the motherland's borders. Acting in strict accordance with the agreements concluded between the USSR and neighboring states, the border troops, in conjunction with the KGB organs, are taking all necessary steps to reliably safeguard our borders' security.

[Reporter] Service on the border is honorable and at the same time very responsible. What qualities should the border guard possess?

[Matrosov] On 14 May 1921 at a Central Committee Politburo session attended by V.I. Lenin, a decision on the protection of the borders contained the following point: Reinforce the border guards with Communists. A brief statement, but a very profound one. Communists have been and remain the cementing nucleus of our guards. Heroes of the Soviet Union Colonels N. Karatsupa and R. Ryzhakov, Colonel V. Bubenin, and Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Babanskiy, and Lieutenant Colonels F. Shagaleyev and I. Barsukov are Communists of different generations.

In this connection, I want to say that our heroes have worthy heirs. Fine young men are joining our troops. The young men as a rule have graduated from secondary schools, tekhnikums, and vocational and technical colleges. Many of them have had time to work well in production and have given a positive account of themselves in Komsomol and social work. All this helps the servicemen to rapidly master complex combat equipment and weapons and border know-how.

Our troops are widely acquainted with the exploits of the young Communists and border guards during the defense of the state border in recent years: A. Reka, A. Domashov, O. Masnov, S. Alchikov, I. Tokovoy...

[Reporter] You often hear the inspired phrase: "The entire people guard the border..."

[Matrosov] Yes, Soviet people, displaying a high degree of political vigilance, constantly help the border guards to arrest border violators and to maintain the appropriate border procedure and resolve other tasks. Great assistance is rendered to the border guards by the Central Committees of union republic communist parties, the party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, soviets of people's deputies, and Komsomol committees. Many inhabitants of the border regions are members of people's volunteer militia teams.

The border guards' young friends, the Pioneers and schoolchildren, also help us to guard the state border. For instance, recently one of them, Kolya Krupta, was awarded the medal "For Excellence in Guarding the USSR State Border" for helping the border guards.

In turn, the border guards assist the local soviets and other state organs and labor collectives in resolving national economic plans and implementing measures to protect natural resources and take part in the youth's military-patriotic education.

[Reporter] How are the border guards personnel greeting their traditional holiday?

[Matrosov] Holidays on the border are notable for the fact that right now the border guards are performing their combat service even more vigorously.

Vigilantly guarding the fatherland's front line, the border guards personnel draw their inspiration from the Soviet people's labor exploits. Each of us is now giving profound thought to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, in particular with regard to the state of affairs in the work sectors assigned to us. Assessing what has been achieved realistically, the military councils, commanders, staffs, and political organs of the border guards are focusing their attention on the further improvement of their service and the maintenance of combat readiness and discipline among the troops at the necessary level, ensuring the reliable protection of the motherland's border.

To resolve these questions successfully, it is essential, as the Central Committee plenum noted, primarily to activate the human factor, to achieve a situation in which each man at his work place works conscientiously and displays discipline and organization. This is an urgent requirement of the present day.

In work with young servicemen, commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations make active use of the glorious combat and Cheka traditions of the border guards. Our veterans give us a great deal of help in performing this very important work. They enjoy enormous respect and love among the border guards.

Socialist competition for a worthy greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress has been widely launched in the units and subunits. Among the frontrunners, I should like to name the border posts named for A. Garkavyy and A. Korobitsin and the border ship Menzhinskiy.

Recently a number of border units were awarded Orders of the Red Banner and the Patriotic War First Class for their high indicators in combat and political training and in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory. They include the border detachments named for Yu.V. Andropov.

The border guards warmly thank the Communist Party, the Soviet state, and the people for these lofty awards and are responding to them with new successes in service. With the glorious servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy and the valiant Chekists, they are reliably safeguarding the inviolability of the fatherland's borders.

Chief of Staff Neshumov

PM040930 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with Lieutenant General Yu.A. Neshumov, chief of staff of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops, by own correspondent V. Lukashin: "Continually on Patrol" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Lukashin] First of all, Comrade General, allow me on behalf of IZVESTIYA readers to congratulate you and all Border Guard Troops on the approaching holiday. Please tell us what the situation currently is on our motherland's borders.

[Neshumov] Thank you. As for the situation on the state border, it depends on many factors and primarily on the internatonal situation, which, as is well known, is tense. The responsibility for this is borne by imperialism, headed by aggressive U.S. circles. This was said with the utmost clarity in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March and April (1985) Plenums.

Our party's peace-loving foreign policy course ensures favorable conditions for maintaining a normal situation on the border and good-neighborly relations with adjoining states. It is, of course, not our fault that on certain sections, particularly on the border of those capitalist countries that support the U.S. course in their foreign policy, the situation remains complex. Gambling on force, belligerent circles in the NATO countries are creating seats of military tension. They are attempting to carry out intelligence and other subversive activities against the Soviet Union on a broad scale.

In the Far East Region, tension is to a considerable extent conditioned by the militarist course of the United States and Japan and the activity of revanchist forces and imperialist intelligence services. All this certainly complicates the situation on these sections of the border. The number of attempts to violate the border here is growing.

The situation on the border with the socialist community countries is different. This is a border of peace, friendship, and genuine internationalism.

You know that as a result of the Soviet state's active steps to strengthen peace and good-neighborliness, the USSR's ties with foreign countries are being further developed. The number of people, means of transport, and freight crossing our state border is growing. However, the imperialist states' special services and ideological centers are trying to use this to organize subversive activity. Each year, hundreds of thousands of foreign citizens visit the Soviet Union, but not all of them come with good intentions.

The border guards' personnel are profoundly aware of the complexity of the international situation and their responsibility for the fulfillment of the tasks which are assigned to the border guards.

[Lukashin] It is well known that the USSR state border is the longest in the world. Ensuring its security is obviously not simple. In what way is the reliable protection of our motherland's borders being achieved?

[Neshumov] The inviolability of the border is ensured by the entire might of the Soviet Armed Forces. As for its protection on land and at sea, it is assigned to the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops in accordance with the law "on the USSR state border." The resolution of this task is ensured by a range of political, military, economic, procedural [rezhimnyy], and other measures. Thanks to the constant concern of the party and the state, the border guards have everything they need. They have modern weapons, combat and special hardware, and the latest communications, monitoring, and signalling equipment. This is the material base on which the border guards' operational skill and tactics are being improved. Along with the changes in the operational situation and the improvement of means of defending the border, an essential influence on their development is provided by the rich experience of the troops' service and combat activity. The skill of commanders and staffs is seen in the skillful organization of the use of all forces and means.

Undoubtedly, as before, the main role in ensuring the reliable defense of the border is played by the individual, his moral and combat qualities, and his level of training. Experienced and skilled soldiers and officers who are utterly devoted to the motherland serve in our troops. Educating and training the border guards, we are doing everything to ensure that the personnel's training fully matches up to the specific tasks and conditions under which we have to operate. The troops are doing a great deal of work to increase the personnel's vigilance and combat readiness and a search is constantly under way for improved forms and methods of guarding the border.

We are given considerable help in the defense of the border by the local population. The law "on the USSR state border" enshrined the practice of Soviet people's participation in defending our motherland's borders and obliged state and public organizations and officials to conduct constant work to maintain the relevant order in the border zone. The volunteer people's militia and young friends of the border guards detachments operate actively.

[Lukashin] What methods and ruses do violators use these days?

[Neshumov] Here is a specific case. A Mercedes equipped for a long journey stopped at a customs inspection post. Corporals Yu. Vasilyev and V. Lotitskiy and customs official V. Tsarikov examined the limousine. The passengers intended to spend several weeks in our country... But then Corporal Lotitskiy noticed a chrome part on the floor, which made it possible to uncover a camouflaged hiding place. Around 2,000 copies of anti-Soviet brochures and leaflets, 40 cassette tapes of hostile content, cans of printer's ink, and typing paper were hidden in it...

Now a recent example: A signalling system started working. Immediately a special alert group headed by Senior Lieutenant M. Kovalenko entered the sector. Footprints were discovered in the control and investigation zone. The dog was straining at the leash. The officer carefully studied the deep "imprint" in the control and investigation zone and concluded that the zone had just been crossed by three people. The special alert group rushed after the violators, first through a small forest and then across a soggy field. Running was difficult. Three figures appeared ahead. Forgetting their fatigue, hard on the officer's heels, Sergeant V. Zhuravlenko, Private First Class A. Matnik, and Privates N. Safiulin and V. Zakharov caught up with the strangers. The violators scattered in all directions, but it was impossible to escape the skillful servicemen.

[Lukashin] How are the border guards greeting their holiday?

[Neshumov] This Border Guard's Day is special. Our entire country is living under the impression produced by the decisons of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the festivities devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory.

Patriotic enthusiasm can be sensed everywhere and is seen in specific deeds. Numerous attempts to violate the border on land, at sea, and on international communications routes have been foiled.

Currently all military collectives have launched active preparations for the 27th party congress. The ranks of servicemen rated as excellent in service and combat and political training are growing during socialist competition and the number of excellent-rated patrols, ships, detachments, and posts is increasing. Today I would like to single out the Yu.V. Andropov Border Detachment, which was awarded the Order of the Red Banner on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory. The successes of a number of other detachments have been marked with combat awards.

Our servicemen, as always, will mark their holiday in a ceremonial atmosphere, but even on this day border detachments and patrol ships will go out on patrol and pilot border guards will fly. Border servicemen are always on guard.

MOSCOW AIRPORT BORDER GUARDS' WORK DESCRIBED

PM040943 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May in its First Edition carries on page 6 under the heading "The First To Greet the Aircraft" a 1,400-word "Reportage From an Individual Checkpoint" by special correspondents V. Chebakov and V. Chertkov.

The undated reportage, from Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport, describes the work of the border guards at the airport:

"Here everything is on view, but just try to identify a smuggler or ideological saboteur among the hundreds of passengers arriving and departing. Of course, the overwhelming majority come to the USSR with good intentions, knowing Soviet people's cordiality and hospitality. They come to acquaint themselves with our achievements, culture, and art. To such people we say: 'Welcome!' But quite often there are other 'guests.' In return for a handout from the people who hate our country and the socialist system, they openly or clandestinely import anti-Soviet, Zionist literature, narcotics, pornography -- everything that insults and defiles Soviet people's human dignity. The border is closed to such people."

The reportage goes on to describe the skills and training involved in passport control work and the detection of smugglers' hiding places. It continues:

"Attempts are also made to import freight of another kind to our country. People carefully conceal anti-Soviet publications, hoping to find a market for them. They are also paid generously for this. But the anti-Soviets' dirty concoctions can only provoke Soviet people's anger. Various 'boons' are promised for betraying the motherland.

"Some people would even like to revise history. They bring into our country a whole series of movies recorded on video cassettes under the title 'Great Battles.' What have the creators of these works had to say about the main battles of World War II? It turns out that the destiny of the victory was decided at Pearl Harbor, in Normandy, and in the Sahara, but in no circumstances at Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad, or Kursk. The desecration of the memory of the heroes who bore the brunt of the fight against Hitlerism angers us."

The reportage then denounces the video cassettes that "glorify violence, debauchery, and war" and which are intended "to undermine the foundations of our morality." It also claims that the literature confiscated from smugglers at the border suggests that "some people" still have a prerevolutionary view of the USSR. Finally, it briefly mentions the work at the hotel for passengers in transit and notes that "the men in their green forage caps stand as a strong barrier, like fairytale heroes."